THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 158.000
Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO; THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1903. VOL. LXVII, NO. 12.

A FELLER CALLED "EXCHANGE."

I read most all the funny stuff these humorist fellers writes,
And laughin' at their foolishness is one of my delights.
Sometimes they're sure too deep for me an' I can't ketch th' nub,
But I laugh at 'em anyway, t' show I hain't no scrub.
But of 'em all for writin' stuff that's funny, quaint and strange,
The best is that there chap that signs his jokes an' things "Exchange."

When I go hikin' down th' page a-readin' all th' fun,
I always find a lot of his—a dozen if they's one.
An' seems t' me they's none th' rest gits quite th' sort o' twist
This feller likes to give things; so in makin' out the list
O' things to make 'em holler when it's my night at th' grange,
I memmerize a lot o' things writ by that man "Exchange."

Er mebby he's a woman; 'cause he's talkin' all th' time
A-gittin' off some foolishness or reelin' off some rhyme.
I'd like t' know what paper he's a-writin' stiddy fer,
An' I'd sus-scribe an' git his jokes as fast as they occur.
An' t'other day I read a piece, "To Cure a Dog of Mange,"
An' when I reached th' end I found 'twas writ by that "Exchange."

He must be 'bout th' brightest chap they is; he's 'bout a mile
Ahead of this hyer Kiplin' that they say's so versatyle,
They ain't no subject goin' that this feller can't set down
An' tell ye all about it, fer he's got th' facts done brown.
Th' more I study on it, why, th' more the thing seems strange
That any feller knows as much as that man called "Exchange."
—S. W. Gillian, in Baltimore American.

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SMART SAYINGS.

Tammany Times.
Mental dyspepsia is often mistaken for sanctification.

Some men lend to the poor and imagine they are giving to God.

It's a wise son who knows he does not know as much as his father.

Advice costs nothing, and that is the reason men like to give it so freely.

It costs nothing to hope; worry is expensive because it wastes man's most valuable possesion, time.

The fact that over four hundred passengers were killed last year in accidents on Americans railroads, while not one passenger was killed during that time on British railroads, demands that American railroad managers adopt safer methods.

The paragraphers are making much of the fact that a Connecticut firm has just shipped a consignment of idols to the Orient. There are a great many people in this country who worship an idol. It is not Buddah, it is Dollah.

If trusts were broncbos they might be broken with less delay.

Victory may be won by compromising wrong, but success is won only by fighting for principles.

Some church members drop money into the contribution box and imagine that they have performed their whole Christian duty.

Inopportune.

Time, 2 a. m. He has just proposed passionately.
She—Oh, please don't ask me just now; I'm so frightfully hungry.—The King.

DEVELOPMENT OF A GREAT RAILWAY.

How a Narrow-Gauge Road, Six Miles Long Grew Into a Railroad 454 Miles in Length.

Thirty years ago, the little town of Maumee, ten miles by river above Toledo, but only six miles from the Toledo city boundary in a direct line, was as far away as thirty miles would be today, if the time of transit alone be considered. At that date may people doing business in Toledo resided in Maumee. Some few kept horses, and drove back and forth. Others were compelled to avail themselves of the irregular and imperfect modes of travel then existing between the towns.

The Wabash railway was then the only line between the two places. It had but two passenger trains a day, and these did not run so as to enable Maumee residents to come to Toledo in time for business in the morning, and to return in the evening. Captain Locke ran the steamer Belle between Toledo and Perrysburg, touching at Miami on the way; but as each of these points is two miles from Maumee, this mode of travel involved four miles of walking daily by residents of that town.

This condition led Mr. George W. Reynolds, a wide-awake business man of Maumee, to take up the matter of providing regular transit. In 1854 he built the steamer G. W. Reynolds, to ply directly between that place and Toledo. She did not prove a success. In times of low water she could not reach the Maumee dock; besides, the venture was not profitable.

Finally Mr. Reynolds projected a narrow-gauge railway between the two places. In 1873, the Toledo & Maumee Narrow Gauge Railroad company was incorporated with $125,000 capital stock. Mr. Reynolds was the vice president and general manager, and Mr. Vogel and several real estate men and capitalists took the bulk of the stock. Mr. Reynolds superintended the entire work. He employed a civil engineer who surveyed the line; he obtained the right of way, secured the ties, and purchased the iron at Wyandotte, Mich., at $54 per ton. The grading was let to an Illinois man named Tuttle. When the road bed was completed, Mr. Reynolds ordered two very small narrow-gauge locomotives from Pittsburg, passenger, box and flat cars from Litchfield, Ill., and when the rolling stock arrived put the road into operation.

But there was trouble at this end of the line. The Toledo city council refused to grant a franchise to run the locomotives within the city limits, on the plea that they would frighten horses. So the railroad ran its engines only to the city line—which then crossed Broadway just above the Wabash Crossing—then switched them, hitched a team of horses to the cars and hauled them down to Coburn street, where connection was made with the street railway.

Only one year later, in 1874, another company was incorporated—the Toledo & Grand Rapids Railroad company—to build from Toledo to Grand Rapids, Wood county, passing through Maumee and Waterville. D. W. H. Howard and Hon. James M. Ashley were the moving spirits. Six miles of the road was built, from Maumee to Waterville, and work was commenced on a terminal in Toledo, where the Clover Leaf freight depot now is, on Erie street.

In 1879, there was a consolidation of four fragmentary railway lines, which eventually resulted in the present Clover Leaf road. The first was the Toledo & Maumee Narrow Gauge. The second was the Toledo, Delphos & Indianapolis, which was incorporated to build a road from Toledo to the Indiana state line. The third was the Delphos & Kokomo, to build from Delphos to the Indiana state line. The fourth was the Delphos, Bluffton & Frankfort, to build from the Ohio state line to Frankfort, Indiana.

At the time of this consolidation, the Toledo, Delphos & Indianapolis had built 32 miles of road, from Holgate to Delphos. The Delphos & Kokomo had about 28 miles of track, from Delphos to the state line. The Delphos, Bluffton & Frankfort had 16 miles built, between Bluffton and Warren, and was trying to build eastward to the Ohio state line. The tracks of all three were in terrible condition, they had hardly any equipment in the way of rolling stock, and all were so deeply in debt that their credit was exhausted.

The moving spirit in the consolidation was Calvin S. Brice, of Lima, then beginning his career as a railway promoter. It was necessary to obtain an entrance into Toledo. The Toledo & Grand Rapids people, headed by ex-Governor Ashley, fought all efforts of the consolidated company to obtain a franchise from the Toledo city council, and were successful. They desired that the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington should end their road at Holgate, and allow the Grand Rapids road to care for their traffic from that point to Toledo. The Grand Rapids was also negotiating with the Baltimore & Ohio people to open a Toledo line by running their trains from Holgate into this city, using the Grand Rapids track and terminal.

The Toledo, Delphos & Burlington rejected the plan which required them to end their line at Holgate, a village of 500 people. They realized that they could not float their securities on the Eastern market under such circumstances; and the bonds must be sold, to get money to complete their road. Finally, Mr. John B. Alley, of Boston, who was the principal financial backer of the Grand Rapids, got discouraged, and offered to sell the road. A meeting was held at the Boody House, Toledo, in 1880. Mr. Ashley agreed to turn over two-thirds of the stock of the road, owned by himself and Mr. Alley. These two gentlemen were the creditors for all the indebtedness of the road also. They were to be paid all the money they had put in, with 7 per cent. interest, and in addition a bonus of $10,000 to Mr. Ashley. Mr. Brice accepted the terms, and gave his check on the spot to Mr. Ashley for the $10,000. This purchase gave the consolidated road an entry into Toledo and the depot on Erie street. The Grand Rapids people had also built their track down Washington street to the wharf on Swan creek, putting down a third rail, in the hope that the arrangement with the Baltimore & Ohio would go through—which never was accomplished.

The Toledo, Delphos & Burlington was built to Kokomo, Indiana, and put into operation. Then the company purchased a line of road between Delphos and Dayton, at which city it connected with a line into Cincinnati, and with the Dayton & Southeastern, with which it had favorable traffic relations. Then it started to build from Kokomo to St. Louis, 250 miles. When the latter line was completed, it was consolidated with the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington, under the name of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway. The total mileage was then 535 miles. A circular, issued by the financial agents of the company at this time says:

"This 535 miles is but a portion of nearly 2,500 miles of narrow-gauge railway, already made or being constructed, forming a continuous line from Toledo through Arkansas and Texas to a junction at Laredo with the Denver & Rio Grande narrow-gauge line to the city of Mexico. All these lines will be worked in harmony with the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway, over which the greater portion of their through business must pass."

But the company came to the end of its financial tether at this time. The road went into the hands of a receiver, the Dayton branch reverted to its original owners, and the remainder of the system was sold under a decree of the United States circuit court, dated November 12, 1885. As a result of this sale, a reorganization followed, and necessarily a change of name. After mature discussion, it was determined to call it the Toledo, Kokomo & St. Louis railroad, and advertise it as the "Kokomo route."

Right here an amusing little instance occurred of "the biter bit." A well-known railway man of Toledo happened to be in New York, and one of his friends in that city told him of the proposed new name of the road, which had not yet been made public, of course. On his return to Toledo, he called in four of his friends, organized a company, and filed articles of incorporation at Columbus for the "Toledo, Kokomo & St. Louis Railroad company, to be known as the Kokomo route." Then he went to the purchasers of the road and offered to sell out—for a round consideration. These gentlemen were angry at being "held up" in such fashion, and determined to choose a new name. They selected "Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City," adopted the clover leaf as typcila of these cities, and called it the "Clover Leaf Route." The clover leaf as typical of these cities, and the name calls up images of rich fields of waving clover, of fat cattle, or prosperity," said the gentleman who suggested it. The title has been retained ever since.

The first improvement the new company made was to abandon the narrow gauge and make the line of standard width, which was done in 1886 and 1887. This involved the purchase of an entire new equipment of engines and rolling stock. The road was also rebuilt and greatly improved. All this cost large sums, and the company got into financial difficulties. In May, 1893, it went into the hands of a receiver, Mr. S. R. Callaway, now president of the Locomotive Trust. The receivership lasted about seven and a half years, and the litigation among stockholders, bondholders and creditors was fought through all the courts, and was before the supreme court of the United States several times. Some of the matters involved are still pending.

The receivership ended in 1900 in another sale of the property. The new company is called the Toledo, St. Louis & Western, and the road is now so prosperous that it is probable it has reached the end of its financial troubles.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

"THE CLOVER LEAF ROUTE."

QUEER AFRICAN MASK.

Grotesque masks, similar to the one shown in the accompanying picture, are worn in many parts of Africa during dances and religious ceremonies. The reason is because a symbolic significance is attached to them and they are especially supposed to possess the power of preventing those who wear them from the influence of evil spirits.

The masks generally are made of wood and some are carved with rare skill. When a chief or the head of a family dies he leaves his mask to his successor, and the latter is bound to wear it. In every village there is an artist who repairs masks and occasionally makes a few new ones, and it is said that no one does a more thriving business than he.

Ethnologists have been trying to find out the exact time when these masks first came into use, but all they have learned as yet is that they have been popular in Africa for many centuries.

GUN FOR HAIL.

In all wine-producing countries, notably California, Italy, Switzerland and the south of France, great damage is frequently wrought among the vines by severe hailstorms. To avert these constant disasters numerous and costly experiments have been made. Nothing, however, seems to answer so well as a hailstorm dispeller as the discharge of high explosives in cannon specially made for the purpose. It has been found that the firing of a cannon stops the movement of a hurricane lightning and thunder cease,

and rain or melted snow immediately begins to fall.

A photograph of the cannon used in Europe is here reproduced. The explosive material used is largely composed of acetylene gas. The upright cylinder with the large mouth sends the force of the explosion directly against the clouds. An acetylene gasometer, a generator, a safety valve and an apparatus for firing the explosive gas are contained in the hut which protects the cannon.

Insurance Has Its Humor.

An enterprising insurance agent induced an Irishman to take out an accident policy for his wife. A few days later, while conversing with a friend in his office, he was startled to see the Irishman rush in, brandishing fiercely a stout cane.

"Ye rascal!" he yelled, springing toward the agent, "ye wanter cheat me?"

Fortunately the enraged man was disarmed and held fast by the agent's friend, who was a powerfully built man. The Irishman, struggling to get free, shouted:

"Let me git at the spalpeen! Think ov it, chargin' me foive dollars fer an acsident ticket fer me ole woman, an' she jest broke her leg a-fallin' down shtairs! Wot's the good of the ticket, anyhow?"
—Philadelphia Press.

Authorized Translation from the Norwegian by GERTRUDE HUGHES BRÆKSTAD.

The Black Tortoise

—By—
FREDRIK VILLER.

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CHAPTER VII.—THE YACHT "DEERHOUND."

Monk kept his word. The following Friday he sailed for America; but our hope that he would soon return was not fulfilled.

When he arrived in New York he found Sigrid laid up with a dangerous illness. Sorrow, and over-exertion in nursing her brother, had completely prostrated her. I believe Monk's telegram, which we sent directly the discovery about the photograph was made, saved her life.

She had made great progress toward recovery by the time Monk arrived, but she was still exceedingly weak.

It was a month afterward before they were able to get married; but the crossing over the Atlantic was not to be thought of during the stormy winter months.

At last, in the beginning of May, we heard from them. They had sailed. And fourteen days afterward we welcomed them in Christiania.

The lady we saw on Monk's arm on the steamer's deck was remarkably pretty, and looked exceedingly happy; although sorrow and trouble had imparted a sad and serious expression to her face, which is never likely to leave it.

Before the gangway could be properly adjusted, Clara had jumped on board and taken her in her arms, a proceeding which seemed to both to be the most natural thing in the world, although they had never seen each other before.

Old Frick hobbled restlessly about on the quay, like a large dog which has done something wrong, and is not quite sure whether it will be forgiven or no.

He could not speak a word when his niece clasped her arm round his neck and sprinkled his white hair with joyous tears. But his eloquence was the greater, when we were all gathered in the evening at Villa Ballarat. It was there that the newly married couple were to stay for the present.

* * * * * * *

About a week after their return home, Monk came to me with a face more serious than usual.

"I have still a duty to fulfill in the matter of the black tortoise," he said. "You won't come with me to Stavanger tomorrow, I suppose?" I hope to meet Mr. Howell there, or more correctly speaking, Mr. Davis, junior."

Monk, Monk!" I exclaimed threateningly. "Is the detective on the warpath again? Will you desert your wife already?"

Monk blushed slightly.

"No, this time it is not the detective. But it is my duty to justice and to my wife to get at the bottom of the diamond affair. Remember that more than half of what we believe we have discovered is only the fruits of guesswork and putting two and two together."

"You are right. I shall come with you. May I ask how you intend to proceed in the matter against the Englishman? There are not, I suppose, sufficient proofs to get a warrant of arrest?"

"No, I am afraid not; and I haven't got my plans quite ready yet. But I fancy we must content ourselves with compelling him to give us a complete proof of Sigrid's innocence, and letting him off from any further unpleasantness. It is hard; but Sigrid is now very nervous, and shudders at the thought of appearing before the court, and all that kind of thing, you know."

"Well, let us start tomorrow evening on the west coast steamer. I shall be ready. But are you sure to meet him there"

"Yes, my agent in London writes that he has already sailed from England in his yacht Deerhound, and is bound for the Ryfylke fjord to fish for salmon, but in Stavanger he'll await a party which will arrive here by the mail steamer in a few days."

* * * * * *

It was on a morning in the beginning of June that the steamer glided into Stavanger harbor. We had had rain and southerly wind the whole way, and the night outside Jaedren had been anything but pleasant, although neither Monk nor I suffered from seasickness.

Toward the morning, the wind sprung around to the north, and drove rain, fog and clouds in front of it, out into the North Sea. The sun shone on the small rippling billows, which merrily splashed against the gaudily painted coasting vessels and warehouses in the harbor.

Among the ships in the harbor, there were two which attracted our attention. One was a pretty English cutter—her blue flag flying at her stern. She had only one mast, although her tonnage must have been about fifty; but the lofty lower mast and the big boom betrayed that she, on this one mast, could carry a sail, the mainsheet of which would be no easy matter to haul in, when the wind had filled it. She seemed to have a numerous crew in proportion to her size—for six or eight men were seen busily engaged in hoisting the wet sails to be dried. She was riding by one of her anchors, and had boats hanging on their davits; while only a small jolly-boat was lying at her stern.

The other ship was painted light grey, and had a large yellow funnel. The Norwegian naval flag waved at the stern, and on the bow could be seen the name "Viking."

"We are in luck!" exclaimed Monk. "There is the gunboat Viking. The commander on board is Captain Holst; you know him, of course, Trygive Holst?"

"Yes, I know him; but how can he help? Surely you don't want to get him to sink the Englishman?"

"Not exactly that; but none the less he will be of use to us."

Monk had again taken the lead. I had sunk down into my modest role of historian, and allowed him to have his way.

Our first business, after leaving the steamer, was to visit the gunboat and pay our respects to the officers.

Monk went below into the captain's cabin, where they spent a quarter of an hour together.

I knew they were good friends of old, and I could very well understand he wished to be alone with his friend and inform him of the turn events had taken.

Then we went on land, and gave ourselves good time to visit the remarkable cathedral and one or two other places of interest.

"Shall we visit Mr. Howell now?" I asked.

"Yes, but not before twelve o'clock," was Monk's reply.

"Why not?"

"Isn't it a fact that you love a bit of excitement?"

"Yes, but—"

"Then you had better not ask any further questions, and you will probably have plenty of it."

At last it was twelve o'clock, and a one-eyed, weather-beaten boatman rowed us out to the yacht.

Abaft the mast stood a tall, handsome man, with a heavy black mustache.

Monk was the first to go on board. He went right up to the owner of the yacht—for it was he. I followed behind.

Mr. Howell—we must still call him so—did not appear particularly pleased at the visit. He stepped back involuntarily, and his face became dark, but only for a moment; then he smiled and exclaimed in good Norwegian:—

"What surprise! Have I at last the pleasure of seeing you after so many years, Mr. Monk?"

"Yes; the world contains many surprises, Mr. Howell," was Monk's dry reply, while he did not appear to notice the hand which the Englishman stretched out to him. "Allow me to present an engineer friend, Mr. Frederick Viller, Mr. Howell."

The Englishman bowed stiffly, and gave me a searching look. "Engineer?" he repeated inquiringly. In his own mind he no doubt added, 'Probably a police official.'

"Yes, an engineer. Here in Norway we must all be something, we cannot only be gentlemen."

The Englishman did not seem to appreciate Monk's humor. He frowned, and made no reply.

"We have a few words to say to you," said Monk, quietly; "will it be convenient to take us down to your cabin?" He cast a glance full of significance at the two sailors who were busy near us.

The Englishman seemed to consider for a moment. He looked out over the sea and up at the rigging; then he put a little silver whistle to his mouth, and a man who seemed to be the steward appeared.

"Show these gentlemen down into the saloon—I am coming directly. I have just a word or two to say to the captain. He has to keep a lookout for the English steamer, and to fetch my party on board here."

His expression appeared to me to be somewhat strained and peculiar, and I cast a questioning glance at Monk; but as he seemed to be quite unconcerned, I had nothing else to do but to follow him and the steward below.

We went first along a corridor with two cabins on each side, then through a small saloon, which took up the whole width of the yacht, and then into a small one with a cabin on each side. The place was lighted by a skylight of opaque glass.

This was apparently the owner's private cabin. The size of the yacht did not admit of any large dimensions, but the cabin was luxuriously fitted, and four or five people could sit down in it very comfortably.

The owner of the yacht come down soon after; his face wore a friendly smile.

"May I offer you anything to drink, gentlemen? Shall I get my steward to make you a cocktail? I can assure you he is a master of the art. Or would you prefer a glass of champagne?"

We refused any refreshment, and the Englishman smiled resignedly.

"We shall not keep you long," began Monk, looking the Englishman in the face. "It will rest with yourself whether the proceedings are long or short."

"You have, perhaps, come to bring me a greeting from dear old Mr. Frick, his charming niece, or the gay Einar?"

"Yes, I have come with greetings from them all, but—"

"Have a cigar?" The Englishman rose, took a box from a shelf and handed it to us. "Not even a cigar? Then you will, at any rate, allow me to light one. Tell me, you who are Norwegians, and who understand the weather here, do you think we shall have good weather for the next few days? I and my friends think of going to the Ryfylke fjord, and—"

"It will be all the worse for yourself if you waste time," said Monke, in a sharp and threatening voice. "You had better listen to what I have to say, and answer quickly."

"Ho, ho! Have you come on board to threaten me? You, Mr. Viller, who seem to be a gentleman, ought to tell your friend that he should not make himself unpleasant to an Englishman on board his own yacht."

I wisely left it to Monk to answer for himself, and only glanced contemptuously at him; the thought of what he had done filled me with disgust. I would rather have taken him by the neck and given him a good thrashing.

"You can't get away from us, Mr. Howell," continued Monk, undisturbed. "We are come to settle an account with you, and we don't intend to leave here before it is done."

A peculiar smile passed over Howell's face at Monk's last words.

"Go on, then," he said. "I must, at any rate, know what it is all about. I don't know that I have any business with Mr. Monk, the private detective—for you are, I understand, no longer in the service of the police."

"What I am or am not has nothing to do with the case. You remember the diamond robbery at Mr. Frick's, in Christiania, six years ago? Well, by a shameful deception, you succeeded in throwing suspicion on Miss Frick. She is now my wife—"

The Englishman interrupted with a long, low whistle. Monk's face crimsoned, and for the moment I thought he would have thrown himself upon the rascal; but he continued quietly: "No, it is not necessary for you to fumble about in your drawer for the revolver. I am not so stupid as to give you an opportunity of shooting me in self defense. It would suit you too well."

The Englishman uttered a horrible oath and we heard a heavy object fall back into the drawer.

"Go on with your business, then," he shouted; "but I shall teach you what it costs to insult me on board my own yacht. Do you hear? Go on!"

I got the impression that his noisy anger was to a great extent assumed, and while Monk continued he seemed to be listening to something quite different.

"We demand of you," said Monk, "that you give a full account of the deception which was practiced on the occasion which I refer to, and that you enable me to prove my wife's innocence."

"Yes, I'll give you a full account—you may take your oath on that, you wretched police spy, trying to threaten a gentleman! You haven't yet mentioned how much money you intend to blackmail me for."

He got up and struck the table so that the cigar boxes and ash trays jumped about.

"Why do you make all this noise?"

"Noise? May I not do what I like on board my own yacht? Wait a bit, and you'll see something which will perhaps astonish you."

The Englishman laughted triumphantly and got up.

I also got up. I had a suspicion that our host, if I may call him so, was evilly disposed toward us. I had for some time felt that the ship was in motion; first, I thought it was the effect of the small waves which the passing steamers caused; but the last few minutes made it clear to me that the yacht was steadily leaning over on one side, and when both the Englishman and I got up, we could clearly hear the rippling sound that the water makes when it is being forced aside by a ship in motion.

"What do you think now, gentlemen?" The Englishmen threw open the door to the cabin on the starboard side, opened the port-hole and pointed out.

It was as I had suspected. The yacht had got under way, and was sailing out of the harbor to eastward, between the islands, as the wind did not admit of steering in a northerly direction. We were already about a quarter of a mile away from the anchorage.

"On our next tack we shall clear Tungendess," continued Mr. Howell, "and then you know for yourselves how far it is out to sea."

I looked at Monk, and I must confess my heart beat quicker than usual; but Monk smiled back in a manner which plainly said that nothing unexpected had happened.

Presently a great whining sound cut through the air and forced its way through the open port-hole in the cabin. Monk, with a friendly nod to the Englishman, asked:—

"What do you think that is?"

"It is the grey gunboat, which is trying her steam whistle; but I promise we shall not be long troubled by her informal noise; the wind freshens."

The Englishman threw himself comfortably into a chair.

"This won't do any longer, Mr. Howell," said Monk, and this time his voice was again sharp and stern. "I suspected you would try and play us this trick and so make your position worse, and so I allowed you to try it."

"What the devil do you mean?"

"Be silent, and listen to me. It is time we came to the serious part of the business. The noise we heard comes, as you say, from the gunboat, and it was the signal which, to me, means that she is getting under way and making for this yacht. When she is alongside us, she will, by persuasion or force, compel you to turn back to Stavanger harbor. With this wind the yacht makes five or six knots, while the gunboat makts sixteen; so you can calculate boat makes sixteen, so you can calculate boat makes sixteen, so you can calculate before she is alongside us."

It was a study to watch the Englishman's face as Monk spoke; it became pale and green with anger and disappointment. But he still tried to hold the position.

"Do you mean to tell me that a Norwegian gunboat dares stop an English yacht which has done nothing unlawful? It will cost the captain his position, if no more: you know that, as well as I do."

"This morning, at 9 o'clock," answered Monk, quietly, "I was on board the gunboat, and, after having stated my case, the captain gave orders to fire up. At 12 the steam would be up and until then I postponed my visit to your yacht. I informed the captain that I had business on board here, but that it was not improbable that we might be exposed to violent treatment. It was arranged that if we did not leave the yacht within two hours the captain was to send a boat and fetch us; and if the yacht weighed anchor without our having left the gunboat was to follow and compel the yacht to return. Do you think the captain will hesitate at stopping the yacht when he knows that two Norwegian subjects are retained on board by force? Give orders to tack about and let the yacht again anchor and the gunboat will not trouble us. That's the only way in which you can avoid a scandal. Do you understand me?"

The Englishman did not at first answer a word, but he made a wry face. After a short pause he violently pulled a bell rope, which hung beside his chair, and the captain of the yacht entered, with his gold-braided cap in hand.

"Let her tack about again and anchor where she was lying, Captain Watkins. These gentlemen have forgotten something; we must put off our little cruise till tomorrow."

"I am glad to see you have come back to your senses, Mr. Howell; you know your attempt to carry me and my friend away has made your case still worse. I will openly admit that I have no warrant of arrest against you, but the result of this little escapade will be that neither the captain of the gunboat nor the police will hesitate in detaining you here until such a warrant can be obtained from Christiana."

"What do you demand of me?"

"I have told you once before—a clear and concise account of all you know about the diamond robbery in Mr. Frick's house six years ago."

There was again a pause for some seconds. The Englishman then threw his cigar on the floor with an oath. "You can put the questions, and I will answer. But it must also be understood that you take no proceedings against me for any part in the case."

"It is very wise of you to make that condition. You have deceived the court and committed perjury. It would cost you many years of your liberty if the arm of the law reached you. But we undertake not to proceed against you, if you will provide us with proof that Miss Frick, as she was then, had nothing to do with the robbery."

"Very well, I am willing. Ask, and I will reply."

"What was it you photographed in the museum in front of the cupboard with the black diamond in her hand? I mean the photograph which you later on handed over to the court."

"It was the maid—Evelina Rierson; wasn't that her name?"

"And you saw that she took the diamond and went away with it?"

"Yes."

"Was it quite accidentally that you happened to take the photograph? It was taken from the reflection in the mirror, was it not?"

"Yes, it was taken in the mirror. I came quite by accident into the museum and she was so taken up with examining the diamond that she did not notice my presence until I had already photograph her. I knew she was doing something wrong and thought there would be no harm in photographing her."

"Why did you turn toward the glass instead of taking the photograph direct? You stood behind her, did you not?"

"Well, yes," said the Englishman, looking suspiciously at Monk, whose face was immovable. "Yes, I did. It was by mere chance that I turned my apparatus toward the glass."

"How did the diabolical idea enter your head to make use of the photograph as evidence against Miss Frick?"

"Diabolical or not diabolical, she had offended me, no matter how, and I revenged myself. I had never taken a photograph in a mirror before, and so I examined the picture with the magnifying glass. You know how interested I am in snap-shots."

"Oh, yes; and then you observed all that about the clock—the right and left hands, and all the rest of it?"

"Exactly; it occurred to me that it might turn out unpleasant enough for Miss Frick. So I waited till the case came before the court, and then I sent a note to the counsel for the defence, which told him how he could get his client off."

"How did you know Miss Frick had been to the pawnbroker's? Speak out; for the sooner this is over, the better."

"Well, I knew young Frick had got into difficulties—the young greenhorn would insist on playing high with me and my friends—I knew, too, that he had written his uncle's name on a bill for four thousand kroners."

"And you did not help him? It would have been an easy matter for you."

"That's nothing to do with the matter. The sooner we are finished the better. Wasn't that what you said? Well, he wrote from Hamburg to his sister, and begged her to pay in the four thousand kroners to a well-known bill-discounter. That is why she tried to raise money on her jewels. That failed, and so the bill-discounter applied to old Frick, who, without saying a word, paid the bill. He guessed at once that his nephew had forged his name."

"How did you get to know all this?"

"Well, that's nothing to do with the matter. It is enough for you to know that I had my interests to look after, and that one always finds helpers when one has got money."

"And then what about your relation with Evelina? How do you explain that?"

"To hell with you and your questions! Is it necessary for you to know more? Well, never mind! I got to know of her relations with the actor; I surprised them once in the garden at Ballarat. After the arrest I sent her a letter wherein I professed deep sympathy with her case, and told her if she would deny everything and keep silent I would do my best to get her acquitted so that she could marry her lover.

"It was, then, to get money for him that she stole the diamond?"

"The actor made a fool of her."

"He got the five thousand kroners, then? What did he do with them?"

"He succeeded in depositing them with a friend in Gothenburg, before he was arrested; but when he came there again his friend had vanished. In any case, he wrote to that effect, when he afterward tried to get money out of me. I told him, of course, to go to the devil."

"Will you write down what you have told us, and put your name to it? Remember, we must have a positive proof of my wife's innocence. That was the condition upon which we were to let you go, without mixing up the police in the matter.

We heard the noise and trample of feet on the deck, and the rattling of the chain cable when the anchor fell.

We were again in Stavenger harbor. Soon after a grating sound was heard alongside the yacht, and the sound of many oars which were shipped.

"There is the boat from the gunboat," exclaimed Monk. "You have not much time for considering."

"You shall have the proof. I have something which is just as good as a written declaration."

"Wait a bit," said Monk, quickly. "I must go up on deck and tell the boat to wait. If the quartermaster does not see we are safe, he will no doubt search the yacht. If I know my good friend, Captain Holst, rightly, he must have already given some such order."

Monk went up on deck.

"Your friend, the detective, seems to think he is a devil of a fellow, since he has got the better of me this time," grumbled the Englishman, when we were alone; "but we shall meet again sometime, perhaps, when we are more equally placed, and then I shall pay him out."

"Monk knews well enough how to take care of himself," I answered reluctantly. I felt disgusted with the cold-blooded scoundrel. "You ought rather to hope you will never see him again."

The subject of our conversation appeared again at this moment.

"Now, Mr. Howell, where is the proof you speak of? You will no doubt agree that the sooner this interview comes to an end the better."

The Englishman opened a cupboard, rummaged awhile in a drawer and came back to the table with something which looked like a folded letter in his hand.

"Everything may be of use in time—that is the reason I did not burn it. Here is a letter from Evelina, written the same day she hanged herself. It will be more than sufficient for you. But it's understood no difficulty will be placed in my way to save, if I give up the letter?"

"You have our word of honor that no information will be given to the police, and that nothing shall hinder your departure if you furnish us with sufficient proofs of my wife's innocence."

The Englishman threw the letter across the table. Monk opened it and read it aloud:

"Dear Mr. Howell:—You are the only one who has shown any kindness to me in my misfortune, but all your kindness is wasted on a creature who is doomed to destruction. You warned me, long ago, against the wretch whom I believed in so blindly, but more than that was necessary to open my eyes.

"He first persuaded me to steal in order to find the means for our marriage, and then he deserted me with the fruits of my crime. All the same I was glad of your offer to get me acquitted and thus enable me to marry the man I loved, not so much for my own sake, as for—

"Then he deceived me again. I knew that yesterday he left the country, and at the same time I learned that my benefactress, Miss Frick, is accused of the crime which I have committed.

"I know, of course, you will not let her suffer—you, who are her friend, and that of her family. But how can you prove her innocence without revealing that you deceived the court in order to help me, a poor girl whom you pitied?

"I do not understand much of this kind of thing, but I see that my life is useless, and that there is one way in which I can prove Miss Frick's innocence without being imprisoned myself.

"When you get to hear that I am no longer alive, then cut off the lowest slip of this letter and send it to the authorities. I cannot rely on my mother. She has a suspicion that it was I who took the diamond and worries me every day to tell her what has become of the money."

At the bottom was written in large, but irregular letters:

"I and no one else stole Mr. Frick's diamond, and sold it to Mr. Jurgens for five thousand kroners. I, and no one else, shall suffer for my crime!

"EVELINA RIERSON.

"June 18—."

I could not control myself any longer.

"You are the greatest scoundrel that ever walked in shoes, Mr. Howell, or Davis, or whatever you call yourself!" I shouted, and rushed at him. I believe I should have knocked him down if Monk had not quickly intervened.

It was hardly necessary, however, to strike him, for at my words he staggered back, as if stupefied, and leaned against the wall.

Monk was the first to speak.

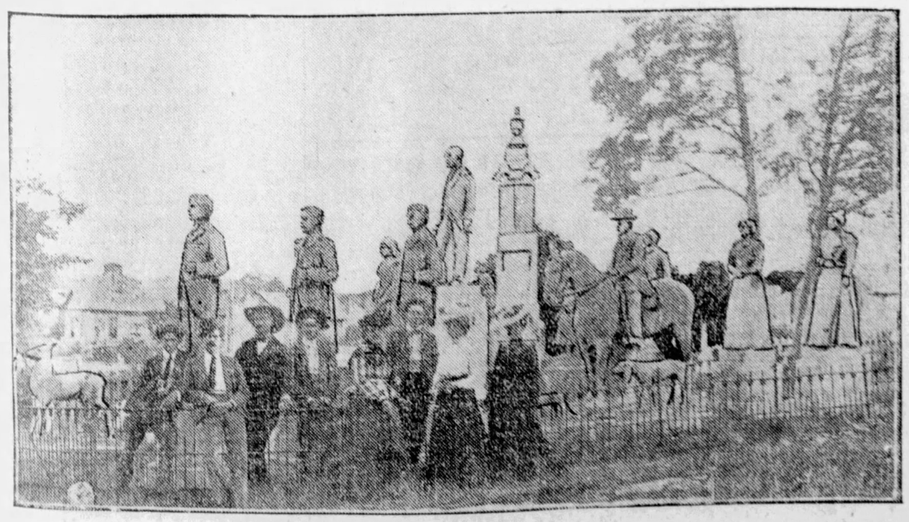
"You may thank my friend you have been warned, Mr. Davis; otherwise it had been my intention to let you find out for yourself that your forgeries and frauds have been discovered."

The Englishman was deadly pale. He opened a cupboard with trembling hands, took out a bottle and poured himself out a large glass of cognac.

"Have you anything more to say to him? If not, let us go; I can no longer stand the sight of the scoundrel."

"All right," answered Monk, and we

THE STRANGEST MONUMENT IN THE WORLD.



Wingo, Ky., March 7.—The above cut represents the famous Henry G. Wooldridge monument which is reputed as being the strangest monument in the world and was erected before the death of Mr. Wooldridge.

The monument consists of six men, five women, three girls, two dogs, one horse, a deer and a fox. The tallest standing figure as well as the man on the horse, represents Mr. Wooldridge himself while the three men in front represent three of his brothers. The three ladies in the rear represent his sisters and the three girls represent the sweetheart of his boyhood days. They show her at 11, 14 and 17 years of age. At the latter age the cruel hand of death stole her from Mr. Wooldridge who remained true to his first love and never married. Mr. Wooldridge was preparing to add several new figures to his monument but became suddenly ill and died in December. He left no relatives.

...ouse, you like me to stay inside all ... day?"—Der Dorfbarbier.

Fire-Fighter's Story

How the Strongest Man in the Philadelphia Fire Department--Once the Weakest--Gained His Strength and Health, by Using Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney and Bladder Remedy.

HERE'S the story of a man who was near death's door and was saved by using Swamp-Root.

If he came to you and said: "My friend, do you suffer with kidney trouble? Does your back ache? Do you feel bad all over and can't tell exactly what's the matter? Have you tried medicines or doctors without benefit? Are you about discouraged? Then do as I did, and get well—Use Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root! I know it will cure you."

If he did this, would you believe him?

Wouldn't you, if you were a sufferer, follow his advice, knowing that he bore living, sentient, vital testimony to the wonderful virtues of this great natural remedy?

HUGO HUTT, PHILADELPHIA FIREMAN.

WELL, that is just what Hugo Hutt, strongest man in the Philadelphia Fire Department, hero of a hundred battles with the flames, is doing ***now*** through the medium of this newspaper.

Hugo Hutt has been connected with the Philadelphia Fire Department for the past four years. He is stationed at the engine house at Nineteenth and Callowhill Streets.

Mr. Hutt is known as the strongest man in the Fire Department and has taken many prizes at athletic tournaments for his prowess in the field of sports.

He is also an ex-sergeant of the United States Infantry, having for several years been stationed at Fort Niobrara, Neb. Mr. Hutt also served with the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment during the Spanish-American war.

HERE is the story as he gave it to a special representative of Philadelphia's Great Newspaper, "The North American:"

"You will hardly believe it when I tell you there was a time when my body was in such a diseased condition that my relatives and friends would have, at no time, been surprised to learn of my death. It was all due to kidney trouble, for which I could secure no relief. I was under the care of my family physician for a number of years, but he was unable to do me any good. I also consulted two noted specialists on kidney diseases, but they were unable to give me more than temporary relief. I had already made application to join the army, but was turned down on account of my bad physical condition.

"I was advised to try that greatest of all remedies—SWAMP-ROOT.

"I wrote to Dr. Kilmer & Co., at Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle, and its effect upon me was so noticeable that I went immediately and bought a supply from my druggist, with the result that in a comparatively short time I had entirely recovered and became the man you see me now.

"I served a number of years in the army, and for the past four years I have been connected with the Philadelphia Fire Department. My work, both in the army and fighting fires in Philadelphia, has been of the most arduous, and work that I could not do, did I not have a strong physique.

"I do not know what the words 'Kidney trouble' mean now, and do not expect to. I cannot speak too highly of Swamp-Root. A few bottles of this great remedy did more for me than a dozen physicians could."

(Signed) HUGO HUTT,
865 Stillman St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AND this is only one man's story—if the average reader of a newspaper could be persuaded to read the thousands of such testimonials which come to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the kidney troubles which now afflict humanity would be cut down fifty per cent.

For these testimonials all prove beyond a doubt that the greatest cure for kidney, liver and bladder troubles is

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root

NATURE'S GREATEST AID TO THE SUFFERING.

EDITORIAL NOTICE—Swamp-Root is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all of our readers who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail, also a book that tells all about it and its wonderful cures. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. In writing, be sure to mention that you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly "Blade." The regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles are sold by all druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root—Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y. on every bottle.

went quickly up the cabin stairs and into the long-boat which awaited us.

"You weren't going to tell him, then, that all his rascality had been discovered?"

"No, I wanted him to fall into the hands of the English police. But now he'll take good care not to put his foot on English soil any more."

"You ought to have warned me beforehand."

"It is not worth bothering about. For the rest of his life he will be a wretched exile, without money and without friends; I know he has already his father, old Davis. He possesses nothing now but his yacht. It was by the skin of his teeth that he got away from his creditors in England this time."

Some months later the following paragraph appeared in the paper:

ANOTHER VICTIM TO THE DEMON OF GAMBLING.

The well known yacht Deerhound, which last year won the queen's cup at the Cowes regatta, has just arrived at Monaco. The owner, a certain Mr. Howell, sold the yacht, as he had lost all his money at the tables. He afterward continued to play, with the result that this morning he was found in the park with a bullet-hole in his head and a discharged pistol in his hand.

* * * * * * *

It was full summer, and the fruit trees stood white with blossoms, in the garden of Villa Ballarat.

A party of five people sat in the cool shade of the museum, while the warm summer air blew in at the open door.

"The hand of justice reached him sooner than we had expected," said I, when Monk had read these lines aloud.

"Peace be with his bones!" said old Frick, with unction. "Old Davis was a big scoundrel; but upon my soul, I think the son was worse."

"But what are you going to do now?" said Clara. "Cannot the matter be taken up again? I think it would be a great shame if the world did not get to know of all that has taken place; especially those who at the time threw stones at Sigrid."

"No one was found guilty," said Monk; "and I do not believe we could get the matter taken up again, except—" Here Monk glanced at his wife.

"All the people whose opinion I value," answered Mrs. Monk, softly, "know my story as well as I know it myself, and I shudder at the thought of appearing again in court."

"I have an idea," I exclaimed, "which solves the difficulty. I will write a novel about old Frick's diamond. The whole town will read it, of course. And then everybody will know about the affair."

The End.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Manning's Tactics.

One of the best of the many excellent stories told in the life of Archbishop Benson was that about a young fellow who had joined the Roman church against his father's will. One day the distressed parent faced Manning in his own vestry, when he was surrounded by his clergy.

Manning, being thus confronted and accused, assumed his most stern aspect, and, with outstretched finger, he said: "Hold! Man, you have blasphemed the Church of God—you have maligned the ministers of His altar. You have hated the salvation of your son—and you yourself within three years will be a Catholic." The intruder was dumfounded, but when Manning was subsequently asked how he could have been so sure of his prophetic instinct, he replied, with irresistible frankness: "Because I knew the fellow. It was a very difficult situation, and I thought it might impress him."—London Daily News.

MARRIAGE NOTICES IN OLD NEW YORK

In searching the files of some old papers recently the writer came across some very unique marriage notices which are well worth preserving. It was customary for the editor to make some personal allusion to the wedding, not in the news column, but immediate following the announcement. Sometimes friends would attach gags and queer doggerel. The newly wedded pair, and some of the editorial comments were enough to place him in peril had it not been that the bridegroom rarely saw the notice until long after the honeymoon had waned.

In "The New York Weekly Museum" for June 1, 1814, appeared the following: "On Saturday, May 14, at Charlton, Luther Marble to Miss Sophia Stone." To which the editor appended the words: "A very cold hard match."

On March 27, 1815, this notice appeared in "The Museum," under the heading "Nuptial":

"In Charleston, S. C., January 21.—Mr. Stephen Lyon, of New York, to Miss Rebecca Lamb.

"The happy time at lenth's arrived
In future days be foretold.
When Lamb and Lyon doth unite,
Embrace and keep one fold.'"

Another "Museum" nuptial notice read thus:

"At Blooming Grove—Mr. John Reeder, of this city, to Miss Elizabeth Tompkins, of the former place.

"'One volume of the "Rights of Man"
From maiden errors freed her.
She read the title, liked the plan
And soon became a Reeder.'"

In "The New Haven Athenaeum," of August 6, 1814, there appeared a notice which naturally attracted attention because of the strange appropriateness of the names of all parties concerned. The editor, evidently a wag, appended a few words, the whole reading as follows:

"Married at Peterville, August 1, by the Rev. Dr. Cannon, Mr. G. Powder, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Sparks.

"(Ed.—We are apprehensive that Sparks, among such combustibles as these, will produce an explosion at Salt Petersville.)"

In another issue the writer found the following nuptial notice:

"On June 24, at Hempstead, the Rev. William Heart, to Miss Lydia Moore, of this city.

"Whoever heard the like before,
She's got two hearts
And he's got Moore.'"

A witty and punning notice from over the water announced the marriage in Great Yarmouth of Mr. Nott, the pickle maker, to Miss Burnett. In these words:

"Burn it," cried Nott, "it makes me smile,
As well as feverish and hot.
My wife she loves me all the while.
But still declares she loveth Nott."
—John De Morgan, in Printers' Ink.

The Fool Rooster.

I've heard a good deal in my time about the foolishness of hens, but when it comes to right down, plum foolishness give me a rooster every time. He's always strutting and stretching and crowing and bragging about things with which he had nothing to do. When the sun rises, you'd think that he was making all the light instead of all the noise. When the farmer's wife throws the scraps in the henyard, he crows as if he was the provider for the whole farmyard and was asking a blessing on the food. When he meets another rooster, he crows and when the other rooster licks him he crows. And so he keeps it up straight during the day. He even wakes up during the night and crows a little on general principles. But when you hear from a hen, she's laid an egg, and she don't make a great deal of noise about it, either.—From "Letters From a Self-made Merchant to His Son," by George Horace Lorimer.

ECZEMA, NO CURE, NO PAY.
Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Sores and Ulcers, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. 50 cents.

The Bicycle's Low Estate.

Five years ago the League of American Wheelmen had a membership of 103,400—a regular army. In those days the "silent steeds" were as thick as mosquitoes are in the Fenway on a summer night.

A year ago the L. A. W. had dwindled to 10,500. People said that the dwindling was over; that the cranks had fallen by the wayside; that those who were left represented the real enthusiasts.

Today, we see, the L. A. W. has 5,380 members. In 1898 there were fifty cycling papers in the land. Now there is only one such paper.

Lo! the poor biker will soon be a lonesome figure. The day of the striped-shirt century meet is over and gone.—Boston Journal.

LAUGHMAKERS' ASSOCIATION

Inventors Discover Many Ways to Use the Corn Crop.

American farmers and newspaper men are very likely to become joint beneficiaries of a great scheme of co-operation in making the most of the corn crop. Not of the grain merely, but of the whole plant, stalk, leaves, pith, tassels, husks, cobs and kernels. After a long course of experimentation, carried on at Kankakee, Ill., under the encouragement of the National Agricultural department, it is found that high grade paper can be profitably manufactured, in different varieties from various parts of the plant. One kind is made from the hard shell of the stalk, another from the pith, and the third from the husk. "From the pith is turned out the finest grade of oil paper, almost equal to linen paper," so it is claimed by experts at the department.

A machine has been invented, and is now being manufactured, which will take the cornstalk, with the ear still on it, husk the ear, separate the husk from the stalk, and then remove the shell from the pith. Sending this machine into the fields, the paper manufacturers will propose to farmers to buy their corn crops as they stand in the fields. If the farmers wish the corn after it has been husked, it will be passed back to them; otherwise it will be marketed by the owner of the machine, who will convert every remaining part of the plant into some form of manufacture.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Categorical.

Bacon—I see the adjutant, or marabout, a tall bird of India, of the stork species, will swallow a cat whole.

Egbert—Suppose it has to swallow it nine times to keep it swallowed, however.—Yonkers Statesman.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature [signature] on every box, 25c.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

The following story is told by a minister of the city, and is one which he considers too good to be kept:

Two women were riding on a Troost avenue car a short time ago, and one of them was endeavoring to secure her companion's consent to become a member of her church.

"I only wish I could interest you in the church work," said the first speaker. "It is so interesting, and besides it would do you so much good, spiritually."

"I have been thinking seriously of joining the church," confessed the other, "but you see, I have so little time, and if I should become a member I should go into it heart and soul."

"Oh, I wish you would," said the first.

"I am on my way to a missionary meeting now, and do you know that I got a transfer out of the conductor, and he passed it to two hours late for me, so that I beat the old street car company out of a nickel."

"And so I've lost a new church member," said the minister in concluding his story. "I labored with that woman for hours after that, but the Christianity of the first woman was too much for her, and she refused to join."—Kansas City Journal.

UNFAMILIAR FACTS.

The mint at Philadelphia turned out more than 70,000,000 bright new cents last year—one apiece for every man, woman and child in the United States.

Practically all the caviare merchants of Astrakhan, Russia, have declared themselves bankrupt. Not a single tenant has come forward to rent the rich government fishing stands on the Volga.

The disastrous effects of the drought in New South Wales may be judged from the fact that a meat-preserving company at Albury has purchased 120,000 sheep at from 6 pence to 1 shilling per head.

The six most important Swedish match manufacturers have formed a trust with plants worth more than $2,000,000. Swede matches furnish the principal competition of the Diamond Match company of the United States, Great Britain and Chile.

The secretary of the treasury has ruled, after obtaining the opinion of the attorney general, that American purchasers of the rights in the United States in foreign trade-marks registered in the United States patent office have no protection against the invasion of their territory by the foreign manufacturer of the article covered by the trade mark.

CORNSTALK PAPER.

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For Kidneys and Bladder

New Discovery by Which All Can Now Easily Cure Themselves at Home--Does Away With Surgical Operations--Positively Cures Bright's Disease and Worst Cases of Rheumatism--Thousands Already Cured.

SENT FREE TO ANY NEEDY PERSON.

At last there is a scientific way to cure yourself of any kidney or bladder disease in a very short time in your own home and without the expense of doctors, drugs or surgeons. The credit belongs to Dr. Edwin Turnock, a noted French-American physician and scientist who has made a lifelong study of these diseases and is now in sole possession of certain ingredients which have all along been needed, and without which cures were impossible. The doctor seems justified in his strong statements, as the remedy has been thoroughly investigated, besides being tried, in hospitals, sanitariums, etc., and has been found to be all that is claimed for it. It contains nothing harmful but nevertheless authorities say it will positively cure Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, pain in the back, legs, sides and over the kidneys, swelling of the feet and ankles, retention of urine, scalding, pain in the bladder, wetting the bed and such rheumatic affections as inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, gout, etc., which are due entirely to kidney trouble and poison in the blood—in short, every form of kidney, bladder or urinary trouble in man, woman or child.

That it will do all this is the opinion of such authorities as Willis of Guy's hospital, London; Frank P. Foster, editor of the New York Medical Journal and author of "Foster's Practical Therapeutics;" Dr. H. Wood, member of the Royal Academy of Sciences and a long list of others who speak of it in the highest terms. But tried, in hospitals, explained in an illustrated boo which sets forth the doctor's original views and goes deeply into the subject of kidney and bladder diseases. He wants every one to have this book as well as a trial package of his discovery, and you can get them entirely free, without stamps or money, by writing the Dr. Edwin Turnock Medical Co., 227 Turnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill., and as thousands have already been cured there is every reason to believe it will cure you if only you will be thoughtful enough to send for free trial and book. Write the first spare moment you have and soon you will be cured.

It would seem that any reader so afflicted should write the company at once, since no money is involved and the indorsements are from such a high and trustworthy source.

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

The Moon's Influence.

C. G. L., Shannondale, Mo.,: It is a matter of surprise that a person whose letter shows intelligence and education, can allow himself to be the victim of the fallacy is logic—"post hoc, ergo propter hoc." That is, if one thing follows another in point of time, then the earlier is the cause and the latter the effect. This is the mistake of those who think the moon has an "influence" on farming operations and such things. The moon causes the tides; but that does not prove it has influence on vegetation. Remember that, by the rotation of the earth, the moon passes over the meridian of every place on the earth every 24 hours and 58 minutes—the latter being the rate of easterly motion around the earth. Hence her attraction causes the tides twice each day. But if she had an influence on vegetation, why would it not be exerted when she on the meridian daily, the same as she exerts attraction on the seas? One-half the moon—that turned toward the sun—is lighted all the time; the other half is dark. We see varying portions of the lighted side, as the moon passes round the earth. How could this optical fact exert any influence on vegetation? Use your reason, and abandon a vulgar superstition, unworthy of a thinking being!

The Hague.

"Is the word 'the' a part of the word Hague in speaking of the capital of the Netherlands?"—J. G. W., Welch, Tenn.

Yes, the name of The Hague is from the Dutch "'s Gravenhage," which means "the Count's hedge."

The Gold $50 "Slug."

"Did the United States government ever authorize the coinage of gold in fifty-dollar pieces?"—T. N. R., Rexville, Ind.

The gold $50 slug was never coined by the United States mint, because never authorized by act of Congress. From 1851 to 1855 there were seven different varieties of these slugs coined. Six of them were octagonal in shape—that is, with eight sides; the other was circular. Five were struck by private parties, and two by the United States assay office in San Francisco.

Our Largest Gun.

C. S. P., Cambridge, O.: The largest modern gun is the 16-inch rifle, just placed in position in the harbor defenses of New York. It is 49 feet in length, 5 feet in diameter at the breech, 2 feet 4 inches at the muzzle and weighs about 252,000 pounds, the crude steel from which it was forged weighing 368,000 pounds. The gun consists of a long inner tube with a heavy jacket extending from the breech to some six feet forward the trunnions, beyond which the "wire hoops" extend to the muzzle. It has been built up scientifically and the inner tube re-enforced at every point where there is a possibility of great strain. When the jacket was shrunken over the tube, there was left but a minutest fraction of an inch discrepancy in the calculations of the ordnance officers in charge, and the whole process was an unqualified success. Its range is 21 miles. If attaining this, the theoretical trajectory of the projectile shows an elevation of 30,500 feet, or about 10,000 feet higher than the highest mountain on this continent. The projectile to be fired from the gun is 64 inches in length and will be backed by 576 pounds of smokeless powder at present manufactured. The range of the gun, as established by accurate calculations, is nearly nine miles greater than that of the maximum power gun owned by any other at present known. It is estimated that with a maximum powder pressure of between 37,000 and 38,000 pounds to the square inch the sixteen inch gun will throw a projectile weighing 2,370 pounds with a muzzle velocity of 2,300 feet per second, developing a muzzle energy of 88,000 foot tons. With a slower burning powder, however, it is estimated that the gun would develop even greater velocity and energy than this, though on this basis even the superiority of the American gun over every other approaching it in size has been amply demonstrated. Three guns are mentioned that would by no means compare with this one in point of caliber—a French gun of 16.05 inch caliber, an English Armstrong of 16.25 and an Italian of 17.76. Compared with our great gun, however, the relative maximum energies were, respectively, only 41 per cent for the French, 45 for the Italian and 65 for the Armstrong, showing the American easily a winner.

As originally intended by the Endicott board, which recommended the sixteen inch guns for coast defense, eighteen were to be made for the protection of New York alone; ten were to be mounted at San Francisco, eight on the Pacific coast, Hampton Roads and Boston, but it is now considered doubtful if any more will be ordered, there being a question of utility as between the sixteen inch and twelve inch guns, the latter costing much less to make, to fire and to operate and having a measurably good penetration.

It will cost about $1,000 every time this sixteen inch gun is fired, while a twelve inch can be discharged at a total cost of $600. The shell, a huge mass of metal that either gun can drop upon the deck of a ship or send crashing through its sides is sufficient almost to sink it merely from impact, some of the experts say. At all events whether more guns of this pattern are to be made in the United States or not we can boast of having at least one gun that is not only larger than any other in the world, but is unquestionably superior ballistic qualities and penetration.

Neltje Blanchan.

Of what nationality it Nettje Blanchan, author of 'Bird Neighbors,' 'Nature's Garden,' etc.? Is this pleasing author a man or woman? How is the name pronounced?—E. L. N., Perrysville, O.

"Nelt'je Blanchan" is the pen name of Mrs. Frank Nelson Doubleday, the head of the book publishing firm of Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. She was born in Chicago in 1865, her maiden name being De Graff. We suppose her to be an American, of course. The name 'Neltje is pronounced "Nelty," we are told.

Seton-Thompson.

"Please give a short rkotch of the life and works of Thompson-Seton."—J. L. A., Redfield, Iowa.

This artist's real name is Ernest Seton, and he is descended from the famous Scotch family of Setons. Born in Shields, England, in 1860; lived in the backwoods of Canada from 1866 to 1870; on the western plains, 1882-87. He was educated in Toronto, Canada, and London, England. He married a California lady in 1896, and became official naturalist to the government of Manitoba. He is now well known as an animal painter and illustrator in New York.

That Bell-Ringer.

"Who rang Liberty bell when the Declaration of Independence was signed?"—C. M., Dixon, Neb.

No one knows. The poem on the subject, about the little boy calling to the ringer is nothing but a pretty bit of fiction. In fact, it is not disputed probable that the bell was rung immediately at all. The members of congress would not care to have their proceedings broken in upon by a bell's clangor.

"Prisoner of the Vatican."

"Why is the pope of Rome called a prisoner in the vatican?"—E. S. H., Three Rivers, Mich.

The term has passed out of use. People now understand that the pope is in no sense a prisoner. In 1870, Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy, entered Rome, which he made the capital of the kingdom, taking possession of that portion of the peninsula called the States of the Church, and putting an end to the temporal power of the pope. The then Pope, Pius IX., refused thereafter to leave the grounds of the vatican, and Pope Leo has followed the same course. There is no reason he should not go about the streets of Rome, or elsewhere, if he chooses. This remaining in the vatican grounds is a weak protest against the overthrow of the temporal power.

Vice President Wilson.

"Please give a sketch of the life of Vice President Henry Wilson."—A. J. H., North Needlesboro, Me.

Henry Wilson was born in Farmington, N. H., in 1812; died in Washington City in 1875. His real name was Jeremiah Jones Colbaith, but when he became of age he had it changed by law. His father was a farm laborer, whose ancestors were from the north of Ireland. He worked on a farm till 1833, when he went to Natick, Mass., and learned shoemaking. In two years he saved enough money to take an academic course. In 1838, poverty compelled him to return to shoemaking. He soon took an active part in politics, and in 1840 and 1841 he was chosen as a Whig to the Massachusetts house of representatives. From 1843 to 1845 inclusive, he served in the state senate. He was an uncompromising abolitionist, and in 1848 withdrew from his seat in the Whig national convention because it rejected an anti-slavery resolution. In 1850-53, inclusive, he was again a member of the state senate. He was elected to the United States senate in 1855, as an American or Know-Nothing. When that party died out, he became a Republican. He was reelected to the senate in 1859, where he already took a leading part. During the entire civil war he was chairman of the senate committee on military affairs. He was twice more re-elected to the senate, but in 1872 was selected vice president on the ticket with Gen. Grant. We have not Senator Hoar's inscription for his memorial.

Lilian Whiting.

"Please give a biographical sketch of Lilian Whiting."—J. F., Lebanon, S. D.

Lilian Whiting was born at Niagara Falls, N. Y., in 1857. She was on the staff of the Boston Traveler from 1880 to 1890; editor Boston Budget, 1890-93; passed much of her time from 1884 to 1900 in Europe. She now devotes herself to general authorship.

Appropriations by Last Congress.

"Please give the appropriations at the sessions of the fifty-seventh congress and compare them with those back to Cleveland's term."—A. C., Bellefontaine, O.

The following are unofficial figures showing the appropriations at each session of the congress that has just adjourned:

	For 1903.	For 1904.
Agricultural	$ 5,208,960	$ 5,978,160
Army	91,530,186	78,138,762
Diplomatic	1,856,925	1,918,251
District of Columbia	8,647,326	8,647,497
Fortifications	7,298,955	7,188,416
Indians	9,143,902	8,512,950
Legislative	25,398,331	27,586,934
Military academy	2,677,564	653,248
Navy	78,678,963	83,877,291
Pensions	139,842,230	139,847,600
Postoffice	138,436,508	153,401,550
Rivers and harbors	26,726,422	.....
Isthmian canal	50,130,000	.....
Sundry civil	60,125,350	82,272,965
Total	$645,632,706	$598,103,624
Deficiences	28,039,911	21,561,773
Miscellaneous	3,030,559	1,301,751
Total regular	$676,703,276	$620,896,148
Permanent	123,921,220	132,589,870
Grand total	$800,624,496	$753,486,018

Total appropriations by the last four congresses were as follows:

Fifty-fourth, 1897 and 1898	$1,044,580,273
Fifty-fifth, 1899 and 1900	1,568,212,637
Fifty-sixth, 1901 and 1902	1,440,062,545
Fifty-seventh, 1903 and 1904	1,554,110,514

The war with Spain was, of course, responsible to a large degree for the increase of $500,000,000 in the appropriations of the fifty-fifth congress. The net reduction by the succeeding congress was $128,000,000, notwithstanding an increase of $40,000,000 in the army expenditures owing to the insurrection in the Philippines. But we now have an increase by the fifty-seventh congress of $114,000,000, notwithstanding the decrease of $40,000,000 in the army expenditures, and a decrease of $11,000,000 in pension payments. Among the items of increase are four millions in legislative expenses, two millions for improvements at the Military Academy, eighteen millions for additions to the navy, fifty-eight millions for the postoffice department including the free delivery in the country districts, twenty-six millions for river and harbors, twenty millions for deficiencies, fifteen millions for the civil list, and fifty millions for the isthmian canal. The increase for the postoffice department is due to national growth and the introduction of free delivery in country districts, but most of the money appropriated for postal expenses is turned back into the treasury. The increase for the navy is due to the determination of the American people to have a navy commensurate with our national importance and themagnitude of the interests that must be protected.

Negro Votes in the North.

"Please give number of negro votes north of Mason and Dixon's line for each state."—W. J. D., Hendersonville, N. C.

Mason and Dixon's line extends only between Maryland and Pennsylvania. The states north of that line are but nine in number. Evidently you used the old, and now meaningless term thoughtlessly. What you mean is, how many negro voters are there in each northern state? Here are the figures:

California	3,711
Colorado	3,215
Connecticut	4,676
Idaho	139
Illinois	29,762
Indiana	13,186
Iowa	4,441
Kansas	14,696
Maine	445
Massachusetts	10,466
Michigan	5,193
Minnesota	2,168
Montana	711
Nebraska	2,298
Nevada	70
New Hampshire	220
New Jersey	21,474
New York	31,425
North Dakota	115
Ohio	31,225
Oregon	569
Pennsylvania	51,668
Rhode Island	2,765
South Dakota	184
Vermont	289
Washington	1,220
Wisconsin	3,076
Wyoming	481

The "Grandfather Clause."

"Mention the clauses of several of the southern state constitutions which disfranchise the negro."—C. L. S., Alfred N. York.

"Please give the grandfather clause of the Alabama constitution."—J. H., Johnson City, Tenn.

Several of the southern states have adopted what is known as the "grandfather clause." We happen to have a copy of this clause as adopted in the North Carolina constitution, which covers the ground fully of the above queries:

"Sec. 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the constitution in the English language; and before he shall be entitled to vote shall have paid, on or before the first day of March of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax as prescribed by law, for the previous year. Poll taxes shall be a lien only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.

"Sec. 5. No male person who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any state in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this state by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications prescribed in Section 4 of this article: Provided, he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December 1, 1908. The general assembly shall provide for a permanent record of all persons who register under this section on or before November 1, 1908, and all such persons shall be entitled to register, and vote at all elections by the people in this state, unless disqualified under Section 2 of this article: Provided, Such persons shall have paid their poll tax as required by law."

The fourth section, it will be seen, limits the right of registration—and of voting, of course—to those who are able to read and write, and who shall have paid poll tax. It is in effect an educational qualification for suffrage, to which there could be no reasonable objection, were it applied to all illiterate citizens, without regard to race, descent or color.

The fifth section, however, deprives the preceding one of its general character. This is the provision which, in the new constitutions of Louisiana and Mississippi, has been nicknamed the "grandfather clause." It excepts all illiterate males who were entitled to vote, on January 1, 1867, in any state of the Union, and all lineal descendants of such persons, from the operations of the previous section.

Negroes were not voters in any state on January 1, 1867. The fifteenth amendment was proposed in 1866, and became binding in 1868. Consequently no negro can claim the exemption of the "grandfather clause." These two sections exclude all illiterate negroes from voting—and in the south the vast majority are illiterate; but they allow all illiterate whites to enjoy the right of suffrage.

Col. A. L. Mills.

"Please give us a little biography of Albert L. Mills, who is or was superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point."—W., Newberrytown, Pa.

Albert Leopold Mills was born in New York city in 1854; graduated from West Point in 1879, and was assigned to the 1st cavalry. In 1888 he was made professor of military science and tactics at the Military Academy; was made first lieutenant in 1886, and was adjutant of the 1st cavalry from 1890 to 1894; was on duty at the U. S. military school at Ft. Leavenworth, 1894-98. When the Spanish war began, he was made captain and assistant adjutant general of volunteers; promoted captain in 6th cavalry, October 24, 1898. He was appointed superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point August 22, 1898. He served in the Crow campaign of 1887, Sioux campaign of 1890, and in the Santiago campaign of 1898, at Las Guasimas and Santiago, where he was wounded in the head.

Gen Custer.

"Please give a sketch of Gen. Custer's life."—M. J., Jalapa, Ill.

George Armstrong Custer was born at New Rumley, Harrison county, Ohio, in 1839; graduated from West Point in 1861, was assigned to the 5th cavalry, and took part, on the day he arrived at the front, in the battle of Bull Run. He served afterwards on the staffs of Gens. Philip Kearney and Wm. F. Smith. In May, 1862, he was appointed captain, and aide-de-camp to Gen. McClellan. In May, 1863, he joined the staff of Gen. Pleasonton. For daring gallantry he was appointed brigadier general of volunteers. At Gettysburg his brigade, with those of Gregg and McIntosh defeated Gen. Stuart. He took part in Sheridan's cavalry raid toward Richmond in 1864. For gallantry at Winchester he was made brevet colonel in the regular army. In September, 1864, and in October he was brevetted major general of volunteers for his services at Winchester and Fisher's Hill. He assumed command of the 3d cavalry division and defeated his classmate, Gen. Rosser, at Woodstock. For his brilliant services at Five Forks and Dinwiddie Courthouse he was brevetted brigadier general in the regular army. Custer received the first flag of truce from Lee's army, and was present at Appomattox. He participated in all but one of the battles of the Army of the Potomac. In 1866 he was made lieutenant colonel of the 7th cavalry, and served on the plains until 1871. He, with his regiment, was sent to Kentucky in that year and remained until 1873, when his regiment was sent to Dakota. In 1876 he made a campaign against the Sioux. In an attack upon the Indians, June 25, 1876, Custer and his entire command were slain. The battle was on the Little Big Horn river, Montana. In 1877 his remains were removed to the cemetery at West Point.

Gen. Ord.

"Please give a biographical sketch of Gen. E. O. C. Ord."—W. R. S., Valley, Penn.

Edward Otho Cresap Ord was born in Cumberland, Md., in 1818; died in Havana, Cuba, in 1883. The great mathematical ability he showed in boyhood gained for him an appointment to West Point, from which he graduated in 1839. He was assigned to the 3d artillery, served through the Seminole war and then did garrison duty on the Atlantic seaboard for four years. In 1847 he was sent with Halleck and Sherman around Cape Horn to California, and did much to preserve law and order in Monterey. In 1849 he returned east, attained the captaincy, and in two years was sent back to California, and was engaged on coast survey duty till 1855. In 1856 and 1858 he was engaged in campaigns against the Indians. He was stationed at the Presidio at San Francisco when the civil war opened. In September, 1861, he was made brigadier general of volunteers, and given a command with the Army of the Potomac, his first engagement being Dranesville. In May, 1862, he was promoted major general of volunteers, and transferred to the department of the Mississippi. He led the left wing of the Army of the Tennessee, in the advance upon Iuka, and in the subsequent Corinth campaign he won high commendation from Gen. Grant. He was severely wounded at the Hatchie river, and during his slow recovery served on the military commission to investigate Gen. Buell's campaign against Bragg. In June, 1863, he was put in command of the 13th corps before Vicksburg. He later was sent to New Orleans and the department of the Gulf. In July, 1864, he was transferred to the 8th corps, and quieted the confusion in and around Baltimore. He was made a front, took part in the siege of Petersburg, where he was again wounded. In January, 1865, he was placed in command of the Army of the James and took part in the operations that ended at Appomattox. He was made brigadier general in the regular army in 1866, and was retired in 1880. He then took a position as engineer of a Mexican railway, and died of yellow fever at Havana while on his way from Vera Cruz to New York.

A Soldier's Grave.

Editor Blade:—I pass nearly every day by a grave where a Union soldier is buried, and I think perhaps he has some good people or friends how living that do not know of his whereabouts, who would be glad to learn something of his grave. I don't know his name nor his company or regiment, but he was in Gen. Sherman's army, and I think in Blair's corps. He was killed by lightning about March 8, 1865, nine miles east of Fayetteville, and is buried here by a short leaf pine. The grave is entirely neglected. I will take pleasure in corresponding with any relative or friend. I was a soldier myself—a Confederate.—John B. Downing, Buckhorn, Cumberland county, N. C.

PATRIOTISM

The stomach is a larger factor in "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" than most people are aware. Patriotism can withstand hunger but not dyspepsia.

The confirmed dyspeptic "is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils." The man who goes to the front for his country with a weak stomach will be a weak soldier, and a fault finder.

A sound stomach makes for good citizenship as well as for health and happiness.

Diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition are promptly and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It builds up the body with sound flesh and solid muscle.

"After I received the advice which you gave me in regard to my treatment," writes Geo. Dorner, Esq., of 1915 Pulaski Street, Baltimore, Maryland, "I used your 'Golden Medical Discovery' according to directions. After using four bottles I considered myself cured, as I have not felt any symptoms since. Had tried almost all remedies that I heard of that were good for dyspepsia, but without relief. Finally, I became discouraged, and wrote to you for advice, with the above result."

The dealer who offers a substitute for the "Discovery" is only seeking to make the little more profit realized on the sale of less meritorious preparations.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper covered book, or 31 stamps for the cloth bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

UTAH ENABLING ACT CONTAINS A LOOPHOLE

Joseph Smith, president of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints—that is, the Iowa branch of Mormons who condemn polygamy—in an interesting article on "Mormonism" in the March number of the North American Review, admits the present practice of polygamy in Utah, and shows that both constitutional and legislative enactments have failed in the mission of abrogating the evil. He says in part:

"In 1890 Congress passed a bill, under the care of Senator Edmunds, including an enabling act, by which Utah became a state, with the peculiar clause, both in the enabling act and in the constitution of the state, that polygamous marriages were forever prohibited.

"It is not a little singular that the construction put upon this phrase, 'polygamous marriages,' should have left the question in such a condition that persons who had married polygamous wives were left to continue their connection with those wives, at the sufferance of a clause in the state regulations punishing such associations as 'unlawful cohabitation.'

"How does it happen that at each attempted successive effort at legislation something has intervened to prevent that legislation or to change its application or operation, until finally either by an oversight on the part of Senator Edmunds, who drafted the bill, the enabling act, or the cunning of those who formed the convention that framed the constitution under which Utah was admitted, polygamy is made to mean simply the act of marrying more than one woman, and not the living with more than one woman at the same time as wives, which is the plain and most direct construction given to the word 'polygamy' by the lexicographers.

"The Utah church has submitted to the action of Congress after a long contest in the courts and the long contest in Congress and in the courts has left the condition of affairs like this: There are quite a number of men, leading ministers and officers in the church in Utah, who are living with more than one woman as wives, and are having children by them, it is to be presumed. They are punishable under state law only for unlawful cohabitation, and the penalty for such conduct is a fine so slight that some of these men can easily pay the penalty as often as their infraction of the law results in tangible evidence of their offence by the birth of offspring, it being quite out of the question under ordinary circumstances to prove unlawful cohabitation without such evidence. Besides this, it is quite within the possibilities that plural marriages may be performed in the temples in Utah without the officers of the courts obtaining any proofs of such marriages. And further than this, persons may be married in other places than Utah who may already have wives in Utah, and, removing within the state, may live with two or more upon the strength of such marriage, without involving themselves or the church in a breach of the clause which says 'Polygamous marriages are forever prohibited.' And it might be impossible to obtain proof of such marriages.

"The election of Brigham H. Roberts to Congress a few years since brought the question directly home to the American public: 'Shall a polygamist be permitted to hold a seat in the legislative halls of the nation?' This question was decided negatively, and Mr. Roberts failed of admission. The question arises again, when it is contemplated that Reed Smoot, of the Apostolic Quorum of the Utah church, shall be admitted to the office of United States senator. As we understand it Mr. Smoot is not a polygamist, and ought not to be excluded on this account; nor can he justly be excluded upon the plea that he is a Mormon.

"Utah is now a state, having all the characteristics that appertain to one of the sisterhood in the American Republic. The animosities which were engendered during the time when the people were divided in politics into what was known as the Liberal, upon the one hand, and the Church party upon the other, have apparently died out, and their causes have passed into oblivion. If, therefore, there should be no revival of the vexing question there is little reason to apprehend that it will again become a disturbing element in the politics of the state. There is, however, a strong feeling on the part of the public outside of Utah against the church, not altogether based upon the polygamic question, but upon the supposition that the Mormon people are making an effort to secure political control not only in Utah, but in others of the Western states, through which they may in time secure such conditions by state enactments as will permit them to throw off the mask of acquiescence in the national legislation by which they are now under obligation not to continue polygamous marriages and to reinstate the practice as a church dogma.

"It is this effort to secure political supremacy or balance of power that is ostensibly held to be the reason of the hostility to Utah now apparent outside of the state. This hostility is being emphasized by a crusade fostered by some of the prominent churches of the land, assisted by a Women's League, of which Miss Helen Gould is a prominent member and active worker, and which is seeking to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the practice of polygamy or plural marriage in the states and territories of the Union.

"If the object which is had in view by this active crusade is indicative of anything it is indicative of the fact that polygamy in Utah has significance in the politics of the United States.

"It is to be hoped by every one who is favorable to the establishment of right conditions in the United States, that, should there be submitted to the various states a proposition for an amendment to the constitution forbidding the practice of polygamy or plural marriage as above stated, the framers of it shall not be so careless as to leave so transparent a loophole of escape from obedience to its requirements as was left in the enabling act by which Utah became a state, and which has been perpetuated in the constitution under which she was admitted into the federation of states. Should such a thing occur in spite of such amendment to the constitution and should the plain and most obvious meaning of the word 'polygamy' fail to be understood as meaning the living together with more than one woman as wives, as is now the condition in Utah, there would be added reason for believing that undue influences had been at work to secure favorable legislation in the halls of congress, with a view to the continuance of such conditions and to the prevention of carrying into effect the public opinion of the majority of states. Such a result as this certainly ought not to follow.

"With a view to calling the attention of the reading public to this phase of the question this article is written, and an earnest wish is expressed that statesmen and politicians shall not again be fooled or outwitted into permitting such a political menace to continue."

Entitled to Respect.

"Who's de ole guy w'at jist went by?" asked the telegraph messenger.

"De ole guy wid de dinky whiskers?" replied the office boy; "aw, he's de owner of de paper."

"An' who's de guy wid 'im?"

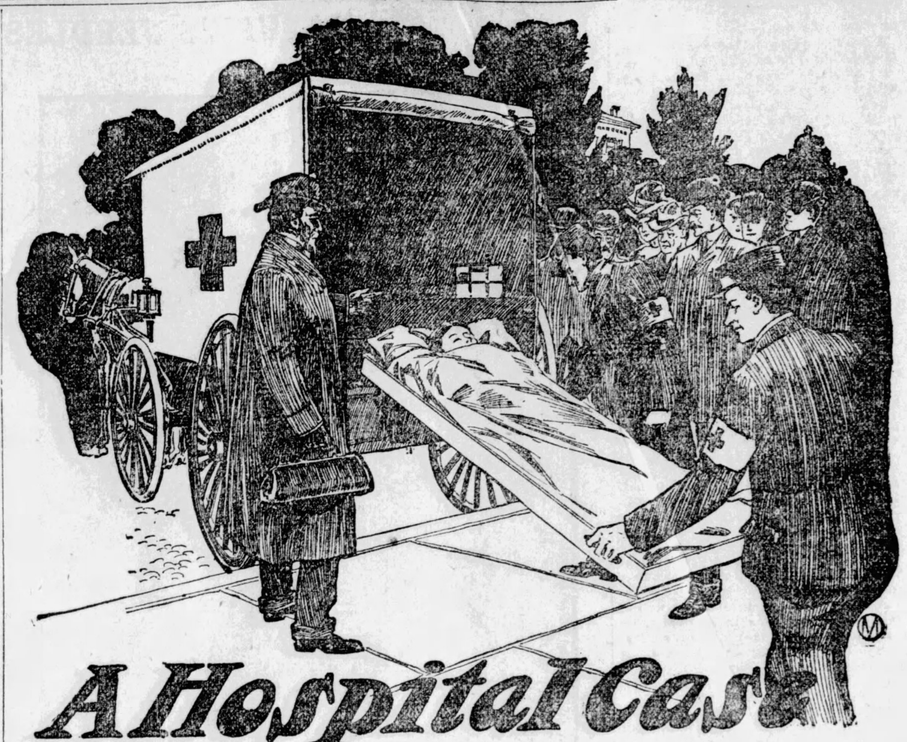
"Sh: don't git gay. He ain't no guy; dat's de sportin' editor."—Catholic Standard.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.



A Hospital Case

There was a hurry call for the ambulance of the City Hospital. In the course of a few moments a very sick woman was brought in on a stretcher — she was pale as death and evidently suffering keen agony. There was a hasty examination and consultation, and in less than a quarter of an hour the poor creature was on the operating table to undergo an operation for ovaritis.

The above is an accurate account of an incident which occured in New York recently; the young woman in question had warnings enough of her dangerous condition in the terrible pains and burning sensation low down in her left side. She had no one to advise her, and she suffered torture until it was too late for anything to save her life.

Women should remember that if they do not care to tell a doctor their troubles, they should be willing to tell them to a woman, who stands ever ready to advise and help them. Again we state that Mrs. Pinkham's advice is freely and confidentially given to every one who asks for it. Address, Lynn, Mass.

The following letters prove beyond question that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has the power to cure, and does cure thousands of cases of inflammation of the ovaries, womb, and all other derangements of the female organism.

MRS. OTTOSON SAVED FROM A SURGICAL OPERATION.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — I cannot thank you enough for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. If it had not been for your medicine, I think I would have died.

"I will tell you how I suffered. I could hardly walk, was unable to sleep or eat. Menstruation was irregular. At last I had to stay in my bed, and flowed so badly that they sent for a doctor, who said I had inflammation of the ovaries, and must go through an operation, as no medicine could help me, but I could not do that.

"I received a little book of yours, and after reading it I concluded to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and I am now a well woman. I shall praise your medicine as long as I live, and also recommend the same to any one suffering as I was."— MRS. MINNIE OTTOSON, Otho, Iowa. (June 9, 1901.)

Follow the record of this medicine, and remember that these thousands of cures of women whose letters are constantly printed in this paper were not brought about by "something else," but by **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, the great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want — a cure. Moral — Stick to the medicine that you **know** is Best. Write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice.

INFLAMMATION OF THE OVARIES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — I wish to express my gratitude for the restored health and happiness **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has brought into my life.

"I had suffered for three years with terrible pains at the time of menstruation, and did not know what the trouble was until the doctor pronounced it inflammation of the ovaries, and proposed an operation.

"I felt so weak and sick that I felt sure I could not survive the ordeal, and so I told him that I would not undergo it. The following week I read an advertisement in the paper of your Vegetable Compound in such an emergency, and so I decided to try it. Great was my joy to find that I actually improved after taking two bottles, so I kept taking it for ten weeks, and at the end of that time I was cured. I had gained eighteen pounds and was in excellent health, and am now.

"You surely deserve great success, and you have my very best wishes." — MISS ALICE BAILEY, 50 North Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga., Treasurer St. Francis Benevolent Association.

$5000.00 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

KISSING THE BIBLE.

The North Carolina legislature has just enacted a law doing away with the practice of kissing the Bible in courts and other places where an oath is to be administered. A rather amusing debate attended the ceremony, but with that we need not concern ourselves. Enough that the osculation is now prohibited in North Carolina—a consummation much to be commended.

The custom originated in a time of superstition, when it was an article in everybody's faith that if the murderer could be made to touch his dead victim the wounds would break out afresh and blood proclaim the miscreant's guilt; when "witchcraft" was seriously regarded as a mortal sin, and ghosts, astrologers and magicians figured in every creed. In those days they believed that if a person kissed the Bible and then told a lie he would drop dead—stricken by an angry and offended Jehovah. Born enlightenment, however, has shown us that the perjurer kisses and survives. The liar prospers. He kisses the Bible as readily as he would a table or a chair, and then reels off his falsehoods with an unruffled brow. It is no longer possible for any intelligent man to believe that the kissing of the Bible adds the smallest value to the testimony of the witness. Honest men will tell the truth without any prompting of superstition. Dishonest men will lie as fluently in the presence of the Bible as in that of the dictionary or the atlas.

The practice in question, therefore, is as futile as it is unclean. North Carolina has done well to relegate it to the limbo of credulity and ignorance.—Washington Post.

A Cure for the Tobacco Habit.

Mrs. J. Kay, G 108 High street, Des Moines, Iowa, has discovered a harmless and inexpensive remedy for the tobacco habit, which has cured her husband and hundreds of others. Can be given secretly if desired. Any druggist can put it up. The prescription and direction sent free for a stamp to pay postage.

FILLING PRESCRIPTIONS

The experience of a Dorchester resident in having a prescription put by a number of druggists in various parts of the country affords him a most interesting topic of conversation. His trial was with a Boston compounder of medicines, and the charge was 40 cents. Being in Buffalo and desiring a renewal of the prescription, he called at an apothecary's near the hotel where he was stopping and asked the price of one-half the formula.

"Sixty cents," was the reply.

"It costs me only 40 cents in Boston for the entire thing," he remarked.

"We don't put it for any less," persisted the clerk, and he was told to go ahead.

The next place at which a trial was made was in Minneapolis, and the astonished Bostonian was told that one-half the prescription would cost him $1.

"That's singular," he gasped; "in Boston the full amount cost me 40 cents, in Buffalo one-half of it was 60 cents, and here you charge me $1. Say, my friend, what do you think it will be by the time I get out to San Francisco?"

The clerk scrutinized the small, white slip for a moment, and after running his fingers through his hair and appearing to be wrestling with a deep problem, finally said: "The best we can figure for you is 65 cents, and I assure you there is not a cent of profit in it for us."

Well, you may put it up," responded the customer, with a sigh.—Boston Herald.

Remained to Be Proven.

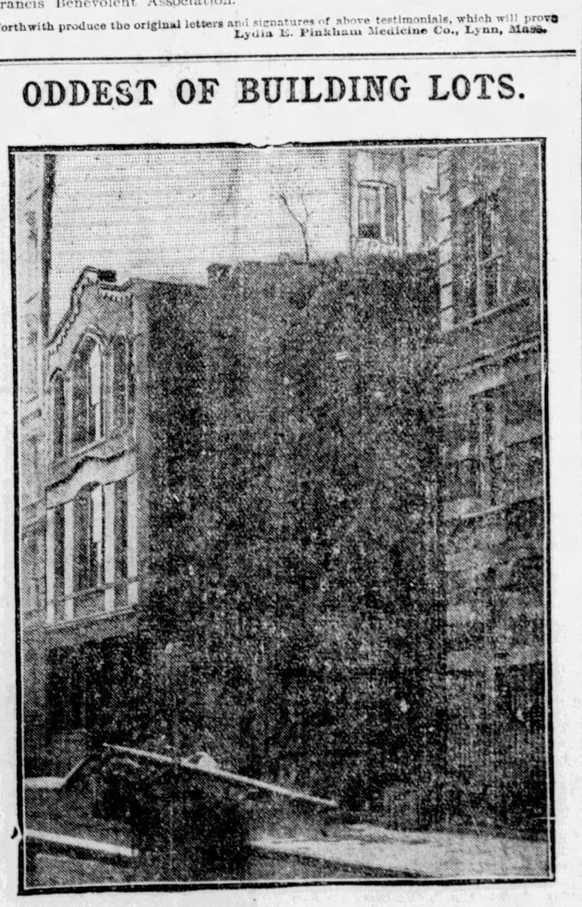
Little Ned inquired of his father if he had seen a toy engine down the street in a show window. His father replied that he had seen it.

"Well, could you buy me one?"

"Yes, Ned, I could buy one."

"Well, ess see you do it, 'an!"—Louisville Post.

ODDEST OF BUILDING LOTS.



The most remarkable piece of real estate in New York, it is generally agreed among builders, is the remarkable rock-building site in Ninety-second street, just off Riverside Drive. It is customary to measure building lots by their length and width. This particular site has height as well, and it is this third dimension which makes it so unusual.

The ground in this vicinity was originally much higher than the present street level, at this particular point nearly forty feet. In due course the streets were cut through, and afterwards the lots on either side were cleared to the street level, leaving this lot some twenty feet wide and forty feet high and one block long standing alone. Great apartment houses soon sprang up all about it.

As it now stands, this curious little stone mountain with perpendicular sides rises nearly forty feet above the pavement, so that its summit is on a level with the windows of the fourth floor flats on either side. The summit of the mountain is covered with grass, while a few trees have sprung up and are flourishing. It is impossible to scale the sheer walls of this building lot, although one may readily step out upon it from the upper flat windows. It is fully as high as the average city house. The problem now is how will this mountain ever be removed. A blast strong enough to loosen it would inevitably blow in the sides of one of the apartment houses so near by.

THE SHEPHE' D AND HIS FLOCK

It didn't happen on Ash Wednesday, but it did happen to a grave and good bishop when he was in Italy for his health this winter. Walking in the country one day he met a small girl who was tending some pigs. The animals were giving her a great deal of trouble, and the good bishop offered to stay and watch the ones that were grunting and rooting in a ditch while the little shepherdess went to catch two runaways that had strayed from the fold. When she came back the reverend gentleman stroked the unkempt curly head of the child and asked her how much she earned by her hard work, and was told that she received 4 soldi a day.

"Do you know," said he, "that I, too, am a shepherd, but I earn much more than you?"

"Ah, yes," answered the little peasant, "but, no doubt, you tend many more pigs than I do."

THE FARMSTEAD.

Onion Culture.

Editor Farmstead: In reply to our friend, G. S., of Galt, Kan., will say I have raised onions from seed on muck land for 15 years, and fearing our friend might mistake black loam soil for muck I write this explanation. True muck soil is as different from common black loam as sandy soil is different from clay soil. True muck soil is a certain kind of swamp land, artificially drained, and composed of decomposed vegetable substances such as weeds, grass and leaves. Even trees as large as two feet in diameter are buried from one to six feet or more, and are perfectly sound yet. This soil is very much like a great mass of sawdust or manure totally rotted; black, light and fine on the surface, and will burn like dry manure or sawdust, as deep as it is dry. This sub-soil holds water like a sponge. I have dug down 12 to 15 inches in our onion patch, in the driest weather I ever saw, got a handful of sub-soil, and squeezed water out of it.

If our friends does not have the above described kind of soil he cannot make a success of raising onions from seed, unless the season is very wet, as I have seen it tried repeatedly. But he can raise the yellow potato onion about as many bushels per acre, and with far less cultivation and weeding. We plant the large onions to raise sets for next year's planting, and the sets to raise large onions. We raise this last named onion on high, dry soil, not on muck soil. Be sure to get the proper kind, for some kinds of the multiplier onions do not grow large.

C., of Fitchburg, Mich., describes the manureing and fertilizing all right, provided you have muck soil. The soil should be rich for the yellow potato onion also. We plant either seed or sets about April 15th here in Northern Ohio. Yellow Danvers seed, common sort, can be got for about $1.00 per pound postpaid.—Subscriber, Putnam county, O.

Editor Farmstead: In answer to G. S., of Galt, Kan., in regard to onion culture I will say that I am a successful onion grower, and my experience has taught me that a judicious selection of the soil is of the greatest importance. Heavy clay lands should be avoided because they are difficult to plow and cultivate. Onions require very rich soil. The quantity and quality of manures which would make potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, and many other garden crops profitable, will not give even a fair compensation in onion culture, unless favored by soils highly fertile in their natural state. Beginners fail more frequently perhaps from lack of appreciation of this fact than from any other cause. The soil should be well manured before plowing. Hen manure is considered the best by onion growers. Next to this is the manure from the pig pen, although rotten barnyard manure of any kind gives good results. The manure should be spread evenly over the surface before plowing.

The ground should be plowed as early in the spring as it can be worked, and well pulverized before sowing the seed. The seed should be sown in rows about 15 inches apart, and about one-half inch deep. Cultivation should begin as soon as the location of the rows can be determined. The onions should be thinned to four inches apart in the row. The soil should be stirred frequently, until the bulbs are well grown. Cultivating can hardly be overdone. It is always best to stir the soil as soon as practicable after a rain, to prevent the formation of a crust on the surface.

Onions should be promptly harvested at maturity. Harvesting should begin when most of the necks have turned yellow, and are considered withered. It is very essential for successful winter storing that the bulbs should be well matured, thoroughly cured, not bruised, and in a perfectly dormant state. Onions should be topped before storing, leaving about one inch of the top extending above the bulb. They should be stored in a dry place, where the temperature can be maintained just above the freezing point.—W., Wildwood, Wash.

Apple Tree Borers.

Editor Farmstead:—To B. T. S., West Virginia: I am pretty well posted on the apple tree borer and its habits. The bug is very pretty. It is not far from an inch long; antennae long; the abdomen is white and it looks as if it had been walking through wheat flour; the back white and black striped lengthwise. They do their work in the night. There is not one farmer in fifty who has ever seen one. I have caught a good many of both sexes. The males are longer and more slender. They come out of the trees in June, and commence depredations. Most of their eggs are laid in June between the 1st and 15th of June. They look for some tender place on the tree, and lay eggs into the bark very near the ground. Examine an apple tree when they have laid their eggs and you will notice a little black speck, not bigger than a pin head. They hatch out in a few days, work into the hard wood and then down to the root of the tree. By winter it is from half an inch to an inch long, and remains in the bark of the tree through the winter.

It commences its work the next summer about the time the tree is in full leaf, and until some time in the summer. They will gnaw into the solid wood about one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter a smooth hole up the tree from four to six inches, block the hole after them and stay there until the first days of June, then they gnaw out through the side of the tree, and fellows, about the size of a lead pencil. In a few days they are ready to do the same trick over again. It takes three seasons to run their race. It is no easy matter to destroy them.

The best remedy is to make a wash of soft soap and baking soda, about the thickness of cream, and scour the tree good and strong. First remove the dirt carefully from the roots of the tree, so your wash will run around the roots of the tree. Do this before the middle of June, and then again in September. If you think there are any worms in the trees, before you wash the first time, dig them out with a sharp knife, and a wire to prod them in their holes.—W., Louisiana, Mo.

Raspberry Culture.

Editor Farmstead: Will you tell B., of Cumberland, Iowa, to trim his raspberries so the canes will be about two feet long and if there are any branches below where he cuts them off to cut the branches within 6 or 8 inches of the main stalk. They will not need anything to make them stand up, as the stem that produces the berries will grow up straight enough to pick from without bending over much. As far as the fires are concerned, they must be dug or ploughed up, set out for a new patch or thrown away. If set out, they should be cut back to a 6-inch stock.—M., Ft. Dodge, Iowa.

Editor Farmstead: I would say to P., Cumberland, Ia., that there is an Iowa man down at Washington, who is not only willing, but anxious to answer all such questions. However, as I am familiar with raspberry culture I will give two or three points. I notice your berries are of the black-cap variety and, therefore must have thorough drainage. If the land is flat it must be ridged up. They will not fall so badly when they are older. To raise them up requires two persons, as follows: Get a leather strap or a soft rope five or six feet long; fasten a hook to one end of it; put this around the hill and hook it so as to form a noose; now raise the bushes up by pulling on the strap and have your assistant shovel dirt under them and press it with the foot. First of all, however, you must clip them, that is, cut off the long stems, as a rule, at about the highest point, then cultivate as early as possible and until they bloom.—R., Moweaqua, Ill.

Editor Farmstead: The friend should trim his raspberries every spring. I cut mine back to within three or four feet of the root. Use judgment; some will stand more than others. Mulch heavily with old straw or hay. This will hold up the canes, keep the ground moist, and the berries from blighting. This work should be done as soon as the ground settles.—E., Woodbine, Iowa.

Editor Farmstead: To B., Cumberland, Iowa—Not much can be done with your raspberry patch unless you take the trouble to set stakes by each bush and tie the canes up to them. You should have begun last summer. This year, when the new canes are four feet or so high, pinch off the tips. Then they will stand upright and bear their fruit without staking. New plants will arise this spring from each cane that has grown fast, and these can be set for a new plantation for this is the way this raspberry is propagated. So, if you want new plants, you must let the canes grow and bend down to root.—G., Arkfort, N. Y.

Y., Camden, Mich.: Red cedar is found over most of North America.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

Treasury Whitewash.

Editor Farmstead:—Please give a recipe for making a whitewash that will not peel off.—Reader, Sandy Grove, N. C.

This recipe is the same as is used by the Lighthouse Board of the Treasury Department for whitewash lighthouses. It can be used on wood, brick or stone, and is nearly equal to oil paint:

Slack a half bushel of lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it, and add a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water; three pounds of rice, put in boiling water and boil to a thin paste; one-half pound of Spanish whiting, and a pound of clear glue, dissolved in warm water; mix these well together, and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle, and when used put on as hot as possible.

Now, friends, cut this out and preserve it.

The Tamworth Hog.

Editor Farmstead: In answer to Y., of Albion, Ind., as regards the Tamworth hog, I think they originated in Ireland, in the vicinity of Tamworth—hence the name. They were brought from Canada to the United States a few years ago and are reported as making friends wherever introduced. They are tall, long-bodied, big boned, dark red hair, the head of the Canada herd weighing 1,100 lbs. A sow in southern Illinois is claimed to weigh 500 soon after weaning her pigs. They are very prolific, the sows are good mothers, and are called the bacon hog, making large sides of bacon, mostly lean meat; the hams and shoulders are of medium weight. They are great hustlers from birth, never idle unless in a close pen. A number of breeders are claiming great results by crossing them with any of the lard hogs, increasing the weight and number, being healthier and more vigorous. A farmer near here has a pair of them, about six months old, in common flesh, that weigh over 200 lbs. each. He is well pleased with them so far. A number of farmers are anxious as to results for the next eight months.—O., Tecumseh, Ind.

Editor Farmstead: Tamworth hog is a large, rangy hog, sandy in color and does not have as much fat as other hogs. Those I saw at the fat stock show would weigh about 800 or 900 pounds each.—T., Onarga, Ill.

Editor Farmstead: The Tamworth hog is raised quite extensively in this part of Illinois and they do very well. It is a large, rangy hog, of sandy color. It is a good bacon hog and they usually sell for a cent above the market price.—B., Buckley, Ill.

We are much obliged for the above. We have one request to make: Don't write and ask where you can buy Tamworth hogs. The editor is not allowed to print such requests, nor to give addresses of dealers. If the latter wish to reach Blade readers they must advertise in its columns and pay for the advertisement.—Editor Farmstead.

Fence Posts.

Editor Farmstead: Burr oak, of all of the oaks, is the best for fence posts. Set top in the ground. Red cedar has been known to last 100 years, and was then seemingly as sound as when set. It would pay farmers to get a car load brought to them. Best of all the posts to last is a stone post, either sandstone, limestone, granite, or one made of cement. A granite post ten feet long, one foot in diameter, set in a hole eight feet in diameter, four feet deep, then fill in small stone, then turn in liquid cement or liquid lime mortar, and you have a post that will last as long as the world stands. If you have no stone, then pieces of brick would do. If you want a hitching post, or a post to mark the corner of your lot, then the granite is just the thing. Osage orange is another wood that lasts a long time for posts. Leave one when trimming your hedge for every rod. When it is three to six inches in diameter, cut for posts in August, after it is done growing. Cut one year before using, so as to get them well seasoned.—P., Lenox, Iowa.

Garget Cure.

Editor Farmstead:—For garget, use poke root, pulverize it. Give a table spoonful at a dose, if green roots are used, a little less if dry, once or twice a day, according to the severity of the case. Ordinarily, once a day will be sufficient. Mix in meal, or bran, or a little salt with the root; give until the disease disappears. This is a sure cure for garget and for thick or bloody milk in cows. It is a harmless remedy. Poke root is a rank-growing weed with whitting-yellow tinged root; it grows often in fence corners and roadsides. It has a round red berry, when ripe, on a stem somewhat like grapes. The early tender stalks, when spring comes, are eagerly sought for greens.—H., Carthage, Mo.

Plum Culture.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell Reader, Soldiers' Grove, Wis., that plum trees, as well as many other fruits, are more or less sterile to their own pollen. The Miner plum is especially so; hence different varieties should be mixed in planting. To remedy the mistake, top work some other sort, on several trees in each row, the more the better. Hammer, Indian Chief, American Eagle and De Soto. Rose are good pollenizers for the Miner. The grafts will bloom and fruit in two or three years, when there ought to be no more trouble.—C. S., Belle Plaine, Iowa.

Brief Replies.

O., Terre Haute, Ind., is advised that his cherry tree is doubtless a seedling, and nothing can be done for it unless to insert buds of good varieties upon the verious branches, thus giving it a new top just as apple trees are changed by grafting. If cherry stones are sown, most of the trees will bear poor fruit. Not one in a hundred, perhaps, would be a really good kind. Nurserymen sow the stones to grow stocks to bud their good sorts upon, and sprouts often arise from these wild seedling roots. Then people dig up these sprouts and plant them, thinking to grow the sort of fruit borne by the bud, but when they bear, it is found willing is mostly of poor quality. Moral—Buy budded trees of a reliable nursery.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

Tell O., Terre Haute, Ind., to dig out his cherry tree and plant one known to be good.—S., Bell Plaine, Iowa.

Tell O., Terre Haute, Ind., to trim his cherry tree until it looks as though it was ruined, and it will bear cherries. Ours were the same way. We now have plenty of cherries, after trimming our trees until they looked as if they were ruined.—Reader, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.

Tell O., Terre Haute, Ind., to drive three or four rusty 8 or 10-penny iron nails into body of the tree. This treatment very seldom fails to bring out a full crop.—A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Tell M., Arney, Ind., to sprinkle wood ashes on and around his bean crop to get rid of bugs.—H., Crea Springs, Ill.

Try planting your late beans after June 20. They seldom have bugs in them. Gather when dry, and heat for seed as soon as ripe, hull, put in glass fruit cans and seal up until spring. You will find no bugs.—Reader, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.

Please tell M., Arney, Ind., in regard to bugs in beans to thresh and clean the beans as soon as ripe and dry them. I raised for home use, heat and drying pans in the oven as hot as can be without scorching, stirring them occasionally. Store in paper bags in a dark place. Don't treat those wanted for seed.—W., Greene, New York.

Tell M., Arney, Ind., to plant his beans after June 20. Bug time is then over. I have planted on July 4 and got a good crop. I advise planting soon after June 20, to be sure of ripening before frost.—S., McComb, O.

Tell M. H. R., to mix her stove blacking with a little water and add a little molasses and turpentine. Put it on the stove while it is warm (not hot); then polish it with a brush or paper. I use a mitten with a piece of sheepskin sewed on, which, I think, is better.—M., Lockhart's Rain, W. Va.

Tell S., Maquoketa, Iowa, a sure cure for roup is one tablespoonful of coal oil. If not relieved in one-half hour give another dose.—H., Creal Springs, Ill.

For roup in poultry, I have never found anything equal to aconite put into their drinking water. Put one teaspoonful of tincture of aconite in one gallon of drinking water. Keep the fowls away from all other water.—W., Montpelier, O.

This has never failed to cure my chickens. In bad cases of roup give one drop of tincture of aconite in water to each sick chicken. To those not so sick, give one-half teaspoonful in two gallons of drinking water for a few weeks, then once or twice a month.—Reader, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.

For a hog cholera preventive, give three or four times per week charcoal and salt mixed, at the rate of two quarts of charcoal to one heaping handful of salt. Leave it where they can have access to it at will.—A., Otsego, Mich.

W. A. D., Girard, Ill.: It is probably carpet. Use the remedy given elsewhere in this column for garget.

To M., Romulus, N. Y.: The horse slipping on ice probably started thoroughpin. Blister quite thoroughly, then grease well with lard. Let him rest. If the lameness is not removed after three or four days, repeat the blister and lard as before.—A., Otsego, Mich.

To B. M. M., for caked udder in cows: When it begins, give a good handful of salts in bran mash. If not removed, repeat for three days.—A., Otsego, Mich.

To S., Long Beach, Cal.: For the fits, give your dog gunwonder, one tablespoonful in the food. If not removed, repeat daily until cured.—A., Otsego, Mich.

G., Salineville, O.: Most of fuchsias naturally shed their leaves and rest through the winter. The plant will grow faster as spring comes on. Give a soil composed of one-third rotten sod, one-third old cow manure and one-third sand, all made fine and well mixed. Put small, well-drained pots, and when the roots fill the pot and see that the hole is open, then give water freely while the plant is growing, but little, if any, while resting. A cellar is a good place for it in winter. Cut back the top severely before it begins to grow.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

To H., North Noblesboro, Maine: Calculate the weight of hive and bees; it should weigh 15 pounds for feed until the 1st of April. When it is lighter than that feed melted sugar syrup and give rye or wheat bread so they can work at it.—A., Otsego, Mich.

To W. M. W., Allegany Co., N. Y.: You probably kept the colt in the stable until she is shortsighted. Keep her where she can at intervals see out through a door or window. She will avail herself of the chance, and it may strengthen the sight in time. If not, see if a film is formed over the eye. If so, blow through a quill or pipe stem pulverized alum into the eye. If not removed, repeat in one-half day.—A., Otsego, Mich.

Old Subscriber, Santa Paula, Cal.: An expert veterinarian says that, in the case you mention, the cow died of gall stones, which obstructed the gall-duct. There was nothing could have been done.—Editor Farmstead.

For potato scab, tell the Greensburg, O., man to send to the Agricultural department at Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 15, on Diseases of Potatoes.—H., Macy, Ind.

To kill his willow tree, tell C., Litchfield, Pa., to peel the bark. Commerce two feet from the ground, peel up, let the bark hang loose all around the stump, and the roots will all rot in two years; do not cut into the wood.—H., Macy, Ind.

Brief Queries.

I have a calf about three months old, that will stand in her pen and gnaw all the boards around her from morning until dark. She isn't hungry, because she gets all she wants to eat, including hay, bran and vegetables. She has done this from the time she was two weeks old. Will some reader please give the reason and a cure?—V., Varre, Vt.

I have a horse with a very severe saddle hurt on his back. Knots or lumps have raised under the skin just behind his ears. I have his back nearly cured, but his head gets no better. What is the matter and what will I do for it?—E., Visago, Ga.

Please tell me what to do for my cow. She never goes dry but two weeks before she is fresh. Her milk gets bloody in a few days after she is fresh. Reader, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.

Will someone tell how to save girdled trees gnawed by rabbits until the bark is eaten off clear around the tree?—T., Osgood, Iowa.

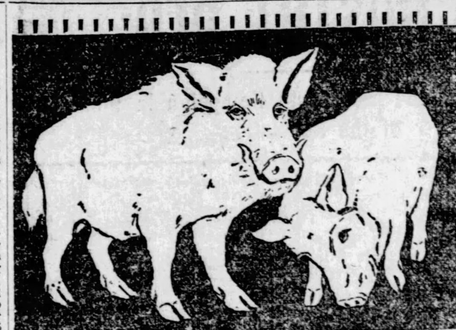
My colt holds its tail to one side when moving about. The cords seem to draw stronger on one side than the other. Will some one tell me what to do?—W., Abbie, Va.

Will some reader experienced in poultry business please tell me what breed of chickens are best layers?—H., Creal Springs, Ill.

Injured Innocence.

"Now, my friend, this is too bad; coming out of a saloon again."

"Would you like me to stay inside all day?"—Der Dorfbarbier.



THE ORIGINAL HOG

This engraving shows the "original Boar and Sow" as they were when ranging wild for hundreds of years in Asia, Africa and Europe. Hog Breeders are to be congratulated on the wonderful development over the original type.

370 IMPROVED HOGS

Make Money Rapidly for this Stockman

HAMBURG, IOWA.

International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

DEAR SIRS:—I commenced using "International Stock Food" about a year ago and am feeding it today to 100 head of hogs and 30 head of cattle. I have fed 400 pounds of it to my hogs in the last six months and would not be without it. In the six months I have fattened 270 head of hogs and did not have a sick hog on the place. I have fed several different kinds but I take pleasure in recommending "International Stock Food" as by far the cheapest and best on the market. I cannot say too much in favor of it. Very truly, C. C. WHITE.

Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China Hogs and Shorthorn Cattle.

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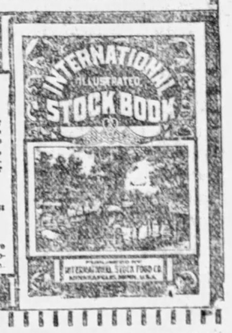

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1903.

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TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
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THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Circulation Last Week. 158,000

RUSHING OUT THE CURTAINS.

Last week we sent out 1,000 pairs of curtains, and by the end of this week we will have shipped the 200 or 300 pairs which will enable us to catch up with the orders we have on hand. We hope to be able to fill orders hereafter as quickly as they come in. The delay has been with the manufacturers, not with us, and we thank our readers for the patience with which they have waited.

THAT WABASH INJUNCTION.

Some impulsive and misguided people in Kansas City hanged in effigy Judge Adams, of St. Louis, who issued the Wabash strike injunction; and the Missouri legislature, with a fine disregard for the courtesies due between the legislative and judicial branches of government, not to speak of those which should exist between state and federal authorities, passed a silly resolution of censure, aimed at the judge. Now that these stunts have been accomplished, let us take a calm and dispassionate view of the matter. Let us find out what has been done, and what is to follow.

An injunction is a very common remedy in the business world. If two or more parties associated in a business way, fail to agree on some matter regarding their combined affairs, and one side imagines the other proposes to take some step which might be detrimental, the first resort is to a court for a temporary injunction, to prevent the doing of that particular thing. The late Gov. Pingree, was a most energetic speaker against the alleged iniquity of "government by injunction" when the matter was dragged into politics. But it was not very long after that a gas company in Detroit commenced to dig a trench in the street in front of his residence, to put down a gas main. Mr. Pingree did not wait until the trench was dug and the pipe laid. He believed that the gas which inevitably leaks from the joints of a main would destroy the row of fine shade trees in front of his lot. So he got out an injunction at once to stop the work.

When a temporary restraining order is thus asked, it is generally granted by the court. This temporary injunction merely commands the parties against whom it is issued not to do a certain thing until the case can be argued before the court. It is not a mere pretext for delay, for the court always fixes a reasonable date for the hearing. Then both sides are heard, and the matter in controversy decided; and the injunction is either dissolved, or it is made permanent.

Now let us look at the case in question. An union of railway employes made a demand upon the Wabash company for certain things, and informed it that unless they were granted its employes would strike, in order to compel compliance with the demand. The Wabash company applied to the court for a temporary injunction, which was granted. This injunction forbids that union to order a strike until the case has been heard. When the case comes up for hearing, the court will have to decide it on its merits, from the evidence given and the arguments presented. This trial will really be an effort at arbitration before a strike, instead of arbitration after it has occurred, and both company and men have lost time and money in the struggle. There is no interference with personal liberty. Any man in the employ of the Wabash can quit work today if he is so minded; but the union can not order the men to strike as a body until the injunction is dissolved.

THE RIVER FLOODS.

The dwellers in the lake cities have a very faint idea of the floods which are now alarming the people along the lower Mississippi and the great tributaries of that mighty stream. The so-called rivers which connect the Great Lakes—the St. Mary's the St. Clair, Detroit and Niagara—partake more of the nature of straits than of rivers. A flood, in the sense known in the Mississippi Valley, is impossible to them. Toledo is on the Maumee, but that stream, from the lake up to the rapids, is simply an arm of Lake Erie, and the highest waters in the upper courses of the Maumee can do no damage in this city, unless the ice, in going out, forms a gorge or dam, and backs up the waters.

But the case is far different with the cities on the Ohio, lower Mississippi, Arkansas, Ouachita, and other rivers of the West. The waters are above the danger line along the lower Mississippi, the waves lapping the tops of the levees. There are two dangers threatening—a stage of water higher than the levees, and the possibility of breaks in the latter, each of which would flood many square miles of farming land. The news from the threatened districts will be of prime importance until the floods have run their course and reached the Gulf.

Another "original of Uncle Tom" is dead at Paint Lick, Kentucky, at the reputed age of 111 years. This is the sixth "original" of Mrs. Stowe's character the writer recalls.

The Philippine treasury shows a surplus of over two million dolars for last year. The islands do not seem to be the financial burden some people feared.

Bryan has at last reached the conviction that he has "nothing to say that may interest the public." The public arrived at that point long ago.

There are several prominent Democrats who are refreshing their memories concerning the old Roman story of Cincinnatus.

IN HOSTILE RED;

A Romance of the Monmouth Campaign in the War of the Revolution.

Our serial, "The Black Tortoise," ends with the instalment printed this week. In the following issue of the Weekly Blade—that dated March 26—we shall begin a new story, the title of which is given above. Its author is Mr. J. A. Altsheler, one of the rising writers of American fiction. Mr. Altsheler is a Western man, he being born in Three Springs, Kentucky, in 1862. His academic and collegiate education was received at Liberty College, Glasgow, Ky., and at Vanderbilt University. On completing his course, he entered journalism, and within the past few years has written several books which have given him a reputation. "In Hostile Red" is his latest work.

The story opens within the American lines in front of Philadelphia. A detachment of Washington's troops capture two British officers, who have just come from England to join Sir William Howe, who was then in command of the British army of occupation in the Quaker City. Two daring young Continental officers conceive the perilous plan of assuming the clothing and the names of these two British sprigs, and of going into Philadelphia "in hostile red." This reckless plan is carried out, but involves them both in dangers and difficulties upon which they had not reckoned.

The story goes with a swing and dash from the opening sentence, and there is woven into the mesh of perilous and patriotic adventure a love story, so sweet, so true to human nature, that the reader can not fail to be deeply interested, and to follow the fortunes of the daring Lieutenant of the American army who tells the story, with unabated interest to the closing chapter. The most powerful scene in the serial is that in which Washington himself is the prime character. We are glad to be able to present this excellent story to our readers, and we believe that every one who peruses it will have a clearer and better idea of the "times that tried men's souls" than he ever had before.

SENATE REFORM MUST COME.

The speech of Joseph G. Cannon in the house of representatives at 3 o'clock in the morning of the day of final adjournment, was not without good cause and proper justification. Let us marshal the facts in due order. In May last, congress by law authorized the payment to South Carolina and other claimant states the sums which might be found properly due them on account of the war of 1812. The claims were examined, and the sum due the state of South Carolina was found to be 34 cents, all told.

The senate has no rule for closing debate. As a result, one of the 90 senators, even though the remaining 89 are opposed to him, can talk, and talk, and prevent any action on any measure he may choose. Because of this lack of a rule, Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, refused his consent to the passing of two great appropriation bills unless South Carolina was given the $47,245 that she claimed of the United States on account of the war of 1812, instead of the 34 cents, which was all that is honestly due. For the house to refuse to concur in this appropriation would have meant an extra session of congress. So the senate and the house yielded to Tillman, and got $47,245 to which the state has no shadow of right, with interest to date.

It was this proceeding of Tillman's which Mr. Cannon stigmatized as "legislative blackmail," and rightly. Tillman made one of his characteristic attacks on Mr. Cannon on the next day in the senate, but he did not dare to justify the steal. His talk was all on the rights of senators, and the alleged lack of courtesy in an attack on the floor of the house. On March 6 the booty was paid over—and with interest from 1812, South Carolina walked off with $89,137, practically stolen from the national treasury.

Tillman has, without designing it, brought much nearer the time when the senate must adopt a rule which will prevent one man from "holding up" that body, like an old-time Dick Turpin, whether his purpose be robbery or to achieve something else he may desire. The feeling is growing rapidly that the senate, as a body, is too little responsive to the demands of the people; that there would be a keener sense of official duty, if senators were elected by the people of the states instead of by legislatures. And this bold robbery by Tillman will deepen and intensify this feeling.

True, it will take a constitutional amendment to make this change; and the usual way is for the senate and the house to submit a proposed amendment to the state legislatures for ratification. The senate, however, refuses to submit any amendment for this purpose. But the constitution prescribes a second method of doing this. Whenever the legislatures of two-thirds of the total number of states demand a convention to amend the constitution, congress is obliged to call it. If the state legislatures of a sufficient number of states were in session at this time, a demand for a constitutional convention would be made within the next thirty days.

Such a convention can not be restricted in its action. It can do as it sees fit, and entirely remodel the constitution. The members of the senate understand what the powers of such a body are. If they are wise, they will heed the growing demand. There is entirely too much "senatorial courtesy." There must be rules which will render it impossible for a highwayman like Tillman to repeat his game, and which will preclude the possibility of one man blocking needed action, as Senator Morgan is doing with the canal treaty. Either the senate will do these things, or the country will shear it of its powers through a constitutional amendment.

PROGRESS IN THE PHILIPPINES

The Hong Kong Press, an influential journal of that English possession, feels convinced that the course pursued by Governor Taft and the commission in the government of the Philippine Islands, will prove a success. It regards the work undertaken as a process of evolution. A nation can not be born in a day. The constant example of American methods of action—of dealing with the problems of municipal, provincial and general administration, will tend, the Press thinks, to produce from among the natives now holding subordinate positions, "and intelligent and well-trained body of administrators, ready for preferment when the opportunities for preferment arrive."

That paper sees great encouragement in the eagerness with which the Filipinos are taking to the new order of things. They are anxious to learn English, and to accustom themselves to American ideas and customs. One of the most politic acts of the commission was the setting aside of December 30 as an insular holiday. It is named Rizal Day, in honor of the Filipino patriot, who on that day was shot by the Spaniards on the Luneta in Manila. This, and many other judicious concessions, have, to quote the Press, "delighted the Filipinos, flattered their national pride, and endeared to them the commission and its popular chief." It is encouraging to have, from a dispassionate observer, so optimistic a view of the future of the islands under American rule. There are too many of the American people who can not realize that the Filipinos are children, as compared with the Americans, and that time is an essential factor in the problems of government and control which the islands present.

NAVAL BASES IN CUBA.

At last the vexed question of American coaling stations on the island of Cuba is settled to the satisfaction of both parties. The agreement is for one on the southern coast, near the eastern end of the island; and another on the northern coast, near the western end.

The location of the first is already well known to Americans. It is at Guantanamo, forty miles east of Santiago, noted as being the first landing-place of Americans in the Spanish war, and our base of naval operations against Cervera's fleet. Being so near to Cape Maysi, the eastern point of Cuba, it is well located strategically to the important Windward Passage—the strait between Cuba and Hayti. Between the latter island and Porto Rico is Mona Passage; and Porto Rico, being our own, is itself a naval base for the command of this strait, and of the still more important one east of Porto Rico, between it and the Danish West Indies.

The other coaling station will be located at Bahia Honda ("deep bay,") sixty miles westward of Havana. The harbor, like that of Guantanamo, will accommodate the largest vessels of our navy. It makes an admirabe base on the south from which our fleet can command Florida strait, the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico from the northeast. Our navy department was desirous originally of retaining a naval base in Havana harbor, but this idea was wisely abandoned, because it touched the sensibilities of the Cubans themselves. Bahia Honda is an excellent substitute. In fact the American people can congratulate themselves on the acquisition of two admirable naval bases on the Cuban coast.

Before the Spanish war we had not a coaling station in the West Indies south of Key West. Now we have potential naval bases which command all the most-used entrances to the Gulf and Caribbean from Europe. If we must need to enforce the Monroe Doctrine or to protect the Panama canal from hostile fleets, we are admirably situated to do so. A naval vessel is helpless without her engines; her engines are helpless without coal. Our vessels in the Gulf, or anywhere in Caribbean waters, will now be within easy reach of ample coaling facilities. In this connection, it is pertinent to observe that both Guantanamo bay and Bahia Honda are deep-water and land-locked bays, well protected from the sea, and capable of perfect defense against a foe by sea.

GOV. BULLOCK'S SUGGESTION.

Hon. Rufus P. Bullock, of Atlanta, Ga., ex-governor of that state, has written a notable letter to the New York Tribune on the negro question. He says that so far as this question involved the exclusion of colored men from federal office, President Roosevelt has settled it in his manly letter to Clark Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution: "Character, fitness and ability shall not be barred by color, creed or birth." The other phase of the question is negro suffrage. On this the ex-governor says:

> The Republican contention of the north is and has been that the Republican vote was suppressed in the southern congressional districts. If this were a fact, why has a Republican congress not exercised its unquestioned right to exclude the member from such a district? Why did it not keep up that discipline until a full and satisfactory vote was developed in the district? Instead of this the party is consumed with disappointment because the number of Republican votes in the south did not at least equal the number of male negroes, enacted unwise and futile federal election laws, force bills, etc. All of these laws, which should never have been adopted, have now passed away.

Mr. Bullock goes on to recite the provision of the Fifteenth Amendment to the national constitution, which declares:

> The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The Georgian proposes that a committee of congress shall be appointed to examine the constitutions of the several states which have adopted the "grandfather clause" or similar restrictions on the franchise, and if any are found to be in violation of the fifteenth amendment due report shall be made to congress. That body shall then deny the admission of senators and representatives from such states until their constitutions are changed to conform to the fifteenth amendment.

The plan is not a workable one, because it involves the assumption of power by the congress of the United States to decide whether a given provision of a state constitution violates a provision of the United States constitution. Congress does not possess such power. It rests solely in the supreme court of the United States. The only way to test the matter is to bring a suit and have a decision from the court of last resort.

The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle reports that the average vote for a representative in congress in the state of New York is 37,000. In the state of Mississippi at the last election it was 2,200; in Louisiana, 4,000; in South Carolina, 4,549; in Florida, 5,443; in Georgia, 7,919, and in Alabama, 10,242. This comes from the wholesale disfranchisement of the colored voters. And still we "mudsills" of the north allow one white voter in the south to offset from ten to sixteen voters up here.

A SURPRISE FROM THE CZAR

Czar Nicholas has sprung a second surprise on the civilized world. The first was his proposal for a peace congress, as a step toward checking the growing burden of militarism. Now comes an ukase which decrees freedom of religion throughout the Russian empire, the establishment of a certain degree of local self government, and which makes other concessions to village communities.

The Greek faith is the state religion of Russia, and the granting of freedom in religious thought and worship is a radical step. It gives to the Jews, the Doukhobors, and other bodies of dissenters from Russian orthodoxy the right to worship in peace, without the fear of persecution. So far as the Russians themselves are concerned, this decree will affect mostly the educated class in the cities and towns of the empire. The peasants are grossly ignorant, and are, as a rule, firm adherents of the Greek church. The "papa," or village priest, rules them as he wills, and their superstitious reverence for him and his office makes them slavishly obedient to him.

The village communities are composed of the agricultural population. Instead of having their houses scattered over the country, as is the rule in the United States, all the families employed in farming on one estate are gathered in a village—a survival of the days when it was unsafe to dwell in an isolated home, and the peasants huddled their dwellings together for protection. What concessions have been made in the way of autonomy and self-government are not as yet fully given in the dispatches. It is possible the czar has taken the initial step to self-government in these communities.

The one thing that he should do, if he desires to bring the masses of his people up to the level of the same class among the other great nations of the world, is to provide for universal education. Men fit for self-government, even if only local in its scope, must be educated. So long as the lower strata of the Russian people are sunk in ignorance, the bringing of the empire up to the standard of modern civilized nations is a hopeless task.

PAYING THAT FIFTY MILLIONS

The day was, and not far in the past, when the payment of fifty million dollars in a lump sum from the United States treasury would have produced a stringency in the money market, if the sum had to be drawn from the amount in circulation. That condition exists no longer. The payment of $40,000,000 to the Paris Panama Canal Company for the purchase of their property and rights, and of $10,000,000 to Colombia for the right-of-way will not result in gold shipments and a financial pinch. The forty millions to be sent to Paris will be paid out in New York in the purchase of exchange on Europe, and the money will remain here. We will simply draw on our credit abroad. And that credit is the great balance of trade that is due as the result of an export trade to Europe far in excess of our imports.

The matter will not be handled in a hurry. In fact, it cannot be. After the Senate assents to the treaty with Colombia, it has yet to be ratified by the Colombian government; the ratifications must be exchanged, and the negotiations which necessarily will precede the payment must be made. This will postpone the actual sending of the money to a date late in the summer. The banks through which the payments will be made will have ample time to obtain bills of exchange against the trade balances due us in Europe. The secretary of the treasury will pay $50,000,000 in gold to the banks, and that money will at once be added to the volume of money in circulation. It will be the same as though that much gold came in from Europe to be paid on the balance of trade due us. There is no difficulty about getting that much gold. There is plenty in the treasury, over and above the amount which is required by law for redemption purposes.

EIGHT HOURS FOR SALOONS.

The lower house of the North Carolina legislature has passed a bill closing bar rooms in that state between the hours of 8 p. m. and 6 a. m. If Ohio prohibitionists would devote themselves to a fight in this practical direction, they would accomplish more for the cause of temperance than they possibly can in a century's struggle for impossible prohibition.

Ninety per cent of the country's crime is committed between these hours, and a very large part of this can be traced directly to the saloon.

Close the drinking places at 8 o'clock, any many a laboring man would be saved to his family, while millions of dollars that are now yearly fed into the capacious pockets of the brewer and saloonist would be diverted into channels of thrift and comfort.

Of course, such a law could not be enacted in Ohio this year, nor next; but the so-called prohibitionists and all who believe in putting the bridle on the liquor traffic would unite, they could gradually force the passage of legislation that would restrict the traffic.

If the eight hour law is good for the laboring man, why is it not equally good for the saloonkeeper? He is being worked overtime, to the great detriment of mankind.

DEATHS FROM HICCOUGH.

Recently there have been several deaths recorded from hiccough, which defied all efforts at cure. It is not as generally known as it should be, even to members of the medical profession, that the nitrite of amyl is a specific in a persistent case of hiccough.

It is not swallowed, but inhaled. It may be had in the form of "pearls"—which are little globules of thin glass filled with the nitrite, which is extremely volatile, and hermetically sealed. All that is necessary is to place two or three of these (as a doctor may prescribe) on a folded handkerchief; fold again, and crush the pearls between the fingers; then inhale at once.

If the pearls can not be had, then four drops of the drug may be put upon a handkerchief, and inhaled. Care must be taken, as nitrite of amyl is a dangerous drug. It would be better to have a physician superintend the inhalation, in order that too much may not be used.

There are a number of cases pending in the United States courts for alleged violations of the interstate commerce law. Many of them will probably be remanded for trial under the new Elkins law. The supreme court the other day remanded a case to the original court for a retrial under that law.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK

The Czar's Decree.

A decree which is believed to be of far-reaching import was issued by the czar of Russia last week. It commands "the undeviating observance of the principles of tolerance laid down by fundamental laws of the Russian empire" which, recognizing the orthodox church as the ruling one, grants to all subjects of other religions and to all foreign persuasions freedom of creed and worship in accordance with other rites. In the next place it declares that the efforts of the state credit institutions, and especially of the nobles' and peasants' banks, should be directed to strengthening and developing the bases of Russian village life and the welfare of the local nobility and peasantry. Measures with these ends in view are to be referred to the provincial government councils fo further development. The fundamental principle of the inviolability of communal property is to be maintained, while means are to be found to render it easier for the individual to sever conection with the community to which he belongs if he so desires. Measures are to be taken to release the peasants from the present burdensome liability to forced labor, and thoreugh reform is to be effected in the provincial governments and district administrations by the local representatives. In a country like Russia, where the administrative side of government is so pronounced, much must, of course, depend upon the working out of the reforms here outlined in official practice, but it is certain that the promulgation of the decree has been everywhere acclaimed as a victory of liberal ideas from which great results are hoped.

The Acre Matter.

The Brazilian minister to this country has explained to the government at Washington Brazil's motive in taking control of the "Republic of Acre." He stated that it was controlled by a foreign syndicate and many of the members were Europeans. The Brazilian official feared that this feature would lead to European territorial aggression.

Closure in the Senate.

It is evident that the sentiment even in the United States senate in favor of some form of closure is on the increase. Senator Allison, one of the most influential members of that body, has offered a resolution authorizing the committee on rules to inquire into the advisability of some change from the present system of unlimited debate, and, as has already been pointed out, Senator Platt, of Connecticut, another influential member of the upper house, has been considering the presentation of a rule checking debate at the will of two-thirds of the members. The recent absurd exhibition of the workings of the unlimited debate method has done much, beyond question, to crystalize senatorial as well as public opinion on the subject.

Russia in Corea.

Reports from Corea indicate that Japanese influence is again in the ascendant there. The Russians desire a franchise for a railway from Seoul, the capital, to Wiju, a purely strategic line, and they point out that they ought to have it because of the grant to the Japanese of a similar franchise for a road from Seoul to Fusan. But the Corean government denies the request. That looks as if Mr. Kato, the Japanese adviser of the Corean authorities, had made good use of his opportunities.

Glass Blowing Machines.

The installing of blowing machies will enable the window glass trust to produce panes at much less cost and to put varieties on the market that were not thought possible by hand work. Each machine will do the work of three men, and it will be interesting to watch the effect produced on the labor market. Skilled glass makers have long enjoyed a monopoly in their special line, but this is likely to be broken now.

Argentina on Monroe Doctrine.

Some features of the recent Venezuelan episode are discussed in a note recently sent by the Argentine government to its minister at Washington. In this note the suggestion is made that in view of the character of many of the obligations contracted by the governments of the minor South American republics, there is great danger to the peace of the continent if compulsory demand of immediate payment of public debts or national obligations is to be accepted in silence without discrimination as a right of the stronger powers of Europe to control and dominate the weaker states of Central and South America. The capitalist who supplies money to a foreign state, the note continues, always takes into consideration the resources of thet country and the greater or less probabilities that the obligations will be filled without difficulty, and it maintains that a public debt can not give rise to an armed intervention and much less to the territorial occupation of the soil of American nations by any European power. It is significant that this note contains an explicit recognition and endorsement of the Monroe doctrine.

The Intercontinental Railway.

Interest in the project of an intercontinental railway is being revived. The project was broached in the Pan-American conference of 1890, and was made the subject of discussion in the conference that the United States should take the initiative, and congress made provision for the appointment of a representative. The authority thus given has been exercised by the secretary of state in the appointment of Mr. Charles M. Pepper, a delegate to the conference, whose appointment was recommended by the permanent railway committee, and the ministers of various republics. American diplomatic and consular representatives are to receive special instructions to aid Mr. Pepper, who will also be helped by the reawakened interest of the South American governments in the project. It appears that considerable progress has already been made in filling up the gaps in the proposed intercontinental route, and it is suggested that the South Americans are anxious to show that the amount of railway construction under way in their countries has been underestimated here. The plan may be counted upon to receive a fresh impetus as the result of the recent appointment.

The anti-imperialists seem to be stumped by the discovery that Aguinaldo proposed to erect a monarchy in the Philippines, and had promised titles of nobility in profusion to his close adherents.

Mr. Rockefeller has seen proper to deny that he has offered a million dollars for a cure for his dyspetic stomach. The story seems to be the invention of a quack to advertise his wares.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

GIANT FENCE OF NATURE'S NEEDLES

The wily mission fathers, who established the chain of missions in Southern California for the purpose of Christianizing the Indians and, incidentally, of forming a nucleus of Spanish civilization, thought most likely, even after the Indians had accepted the new faith, it was well to guard against the escape of so ephemeral a thing. As a result there was planted around the mission lands, which covered square miles, a cactus hedge. Not only would this serve to keep backsliding Indians in, but also to keep strenuous Indians out.

To one unacquainted with this cactus, the prickly pear, but little idea can be had of the impregnability of the barricade it would form. Today the hedge measures about 10 feet across and 12 in height, each leaf averaging a foot in length and an inch and a half in thickness. But the formidable part of the plant is the thorns, thousands of which cover both sides of the leaves and even the fruit.

The small thorns, those finer than the finest needle and less than an eighth of an inch long, are the most dangerous, for they cannot be seen, and as they are very poisonous, each makes a fester of its own. But to touch the plant means to get hundreds in the flesh. Even today in certain tribes of Indians in the Arizona Desert it is known that it is the custom to pitch suspected witches into cactus beds. Death generally results.

The mission fathers had a strong army surrounding their domain—a guard that neither slept nor ate, but stood ever ready with fixed bayonets and unsheathed swords for naked brown bodies.

LARGEST BELL IN THE WORLD.

The Tsar, or king of bells, as the Russians call it, is in the Kremlin, at Moscow, and in spite of one or two other claimants for the title, it is undoubtedly the largest bell in the world. It was cast in the year 1733 by order of the Empress Anne. There is no record of its ever having been hung. It was found embedded in the earth where it had fallen and was excavated and set in position by order of the Emperor Nicholas in 1830.

It is 19 feet 3½ inches high and weighs 432,000 pounds. It is said that there were more than two thousand tons of bronze melted for its casting.

The king stands in the midde of a square on a base of granite and looks like a great bronze tent. A fragment broken off it lies near the tower of Ivan Velikl. It is used as a chapel, the fissure being so great that a man may walk through without lowering his head. It is a beautiful piece of work and its tone is said to have been particularly sweet. The sides sweep out in a broad and mighty curve and are encircled with a top and lower border of artistic merit.

WOMEN'S ODD COSTUME IN THE MADEIRA ISLANDS.

When in the street the women of Fayal wear a capote, or cloak, of dark blue cloth, with a voluminous hood of the same material. When several of them are seen in the street at once it looks as though one of the convents had been emptied of its fluttering inmates. The hood is shaped like a tea cosey, but is much longer. The back of it ends in a sweeping curve that is stiffened and held out by whalebone or wire.

The women wear the capote for donkey riding as well as walking. The hood shields the face admirably if one desires to pass unnoticed, or the wire may be bent so as to set it well back on the head. Underneath the hood is worn a starched white cap.

Current Events.

Representative Bartholdt says St. Louis will endeavor to secure both national conventions next year.

Keene declares war on Harriman as result of Southern Pacific pool; Unless Pacific directors accused of bleeding Southern Pacific for benefit of their own road.

White ruche in widow's bonnet advertises that she is looking for another husband, according to Mme. Hunt, president of National Milliners' association; crepe also out of place at theatres.

Change in Senate rules to limit debate again proposed in resolution introduced by Allison for committee investigation of its feasibility; filibuster by Quay in statehood bill shows need of revision.

Secretary Hay notified by Argentine minister that his government does not accept Monroe doctrine interpretation allowing European nations to forcibly occupy territory in collection of debts; noncommittal reply given.

All Mississippi river flood records probably will be broken this spring; according to New Orleans officials; present stage one foot below high water mark; levees being strengthened day and night.

Ex-Mayor Ames of Minneapolis to fight extradition from New Hampshire; effort to secure his release on habeas corpus failed and appeal taken to state supreme court; bail set at $12,500.

Anchor line steamship Karamania's surgen acknowledged to New York health officials his belief that four passengers and two seamen died from cholera on voyage to that city.

Confined to his room by illness, James R. Keene directs Wall street fight involving millions of dollars.

Extinction of the bonded indebtedness of Missouri is celebrated by Democrats of that state in the lower house of the legislature.

Bill making chicken stealing felony and providing penitentiary sentence as penalty passes Missouri house.

Injunction against 25 per cent cut in freight rates ordered by Illinois commissioners will be asked by railroads if all classes of freight are included; threats made to divert trade from Chicago.

President Roosevelt appealed to for protection by Organizer James H. Wood, of Cigarmakers' International union, who has been notified by Tampa (Fla.) vigilance committee to leave "under pain of death."

General James A. Dumont resigns as chief of the steamboat inspection service and will be succeeded by George Uhler, president of the Marine Engineers' association of the United States.

Waterbury (Conn.) business men decided to take city's government away from Mayor Kilduff and chief of police and operate it independently unless lawlessness stops; private police force will be organized.

Crew of schooner George W. Prescott, of Victoria, rescued 30 miles off Columbia river's mouth by steamer Montara, which found them clinging to capsized boat, distress signals seen off Point Reyes.

Estherville, Ia., high school pupils struck and paraded streets because Miss McCallum, their principal resigned; four boys previously suspended for sliding with her against superintendent and trustees.

Hot Springs bookmakers reported by Harry Laudeman to be $250,000 short as result of turf players' operations; "Charley" Ellison $10,000 ahead after three weeks' play; Joe Yeager, $100,000.

Little old New York man with aged silk hat and pink rose compelled men passengers in Sixth avenue "L" car to give up seats to women strap hangers by guying them.

To show their contempt for popular superstitions, Clinton Peters, Baltimore portrait painter, and wife celebrated thirteenth anniversary of their marriage on Friday, March 13, during conjunction of Saturn and Uranus, also bad omen; crepetied to doorbell.

Bartlett Sinclair, treasurer of Rizal province, Philippine islands, attempted suicide on being notified of prosecution for neglecting his office; Jose Jarvie, head of Katipunan society, being tried for treason.

Kansas City Teamsters' union enjoined by United States court from interfering with wagons en route to railroad depots; goods held to be in transit and protected by interstate commerce law.

Interior department authorizes acquisition of property in Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, Nevada and Arizona for extensive irrigation works.

United States Consul Bittinger at Montreal has been asked to resign.

Eugene Marshall, a negro student, wins debate at Ann Arbor to select orator to represent university in Northern league.

Carribbean squadron, under command of Admiral Coghlan, is ordered to proceed to the coast of Honduras, where the revolution is assuming serious proportions.

United States Ambassador McCormick gives a formal reception to the diplomatic corps and Russian official society at St. Petersburg.

Fight between Keene and Harriman interests for control of Southern Pacific is begun in federal court at Cincinnati, where Judge Lurton issues restraining order and sets date for hearing case on merits.

High joint commission will meet next fall to attempt settlement of disputes with Canada: Passamaquoddy river boundary division probably can be arranged easily; difficulty likely over efforts to build warships on great lakes.

Wealth of trusts in United States are shown by issue of $9,000,000,000 in securities since 1896; grand total, including railroads, equals $25,400,000,000; country's entire wealth estimated at $94,300,000,000.

Friends of Senator Fairbanks do not think he will be candidate for Presidency in 1904, but believe he is putting his political affairs in shape for later contest.

Gen. Funston ordered to investigate the combination of Alaska trading companies and its effect on commerce.

Col. W. F. Cody, in letter to President Roosevelt, urged protection of timber land underbrush on western watersheds from sheep; Big Horn basin in danger of becoming desert.

Camille Hugo, 8 feet 3 inches high, weighing 500 pounds, and largest man in the world, reached New York from France; his breakfast two quarts of coffee and twelve rolls.

Deaf mutes of New York school made to hear by "acousticon," device invented by Reese Hutchison, young electrical engineer; girl deaf from birth heard piano music.

Valuables worth $10,000 stolen by fourteen masked robbers from home of Mrs. Reichelderfer, Cridersville, O.; three other persons bound and gagged, and hiding place of property extorted by threats of death.

Chicago Bartenders and Saloonkeepers' Total Abstinence society organized with sixteen members; total abstinence or perpetual drunkenness declared their only alternatives.

Dr. George Crile announces to Boston Medical society successful tests of newly discovered adrenalin treatment of heart failure.

FOREIGN.

The French chamber of deputies adopts a resolution expressing confidence in the conduct of matters relating to foreign affairs, vote being personal triumph for Minister Delcasse.

Prince Albert Kakailimoku Kumulakha, last descendant of King Kamehameha, the great Hawaiian, dies of consumption.

Emperor William accepts the resignation of five officers of the naval staff, including Captain Obenheimer, who commanded the German cruiser Irene at the battle of Manila.

Whitaker Wright of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, for whose arrest a warrant has been issued, is said to be a naturalized American citizen.

STRENGTH

Twenty-five years ago in acquainting jewelers with the strength of the Jas. Boss Stiffened Gold Watch Cases, an enterprising salesman used the method here shown. Jas. Boss Cases are still the strongest cases made. As good as solid gold in appearance. Better than gold in wearing quality. Less than solid gold in cost. In a

JAS. BOSS Stiffened GOLD Watch Case

there is a layer of very hard composition between an inside and outside layer of solid gold reducing the cost of the case, and adding greatly to its strength. BOSS Cases are guaranteed to wear for 25 years; are recognized as the standard, and sold as such by all jewelers. Write us for a booklet.

The Keystone Watch Case Company, Philadelphia.

By This Mark You Know Them

Established 1752.

If you need a laxative, take

Brandreth's Pills

Purely Vegetable.

Always Effective.

Cures Chronic Constipation.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS purify the blood, invigorate the digestion and cleanse the stomach and bowels. They stimulate the liver and carry off vitiated bile and other depraved secretions. They are a tonic medicine that regulate, purify and fortify the whole system.

Constipation, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Coated Tongue, Bad Breath, Headache, Pain in Stomach, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Headache, Jaundice or disorder arising from impure state of the blood.

Each pill contains one grain of the solid extract of Sarsaparilla—40 pills in every box.

B. Brandreth

CHALLENGER LAUNCHED

Bold and Radical Changes in Design of Shamrock III.

Glasgow, March 17.—The Shamrock was launched today at 1:15 p. m. The occasion was marked by an enthusiastic demonstration.

Large crowds gathered at the Dennys yards at Dumbarton, in spite of the drenching rain, which, however, ceased before the arrival of the imperial visitors' train. Sir Thomas Lipton escorted Lady Shaftesbury to the christening dais. Among others on the platform were the Earl and Countess of Mar and Kellie, Lord Overtoun, lord provost of Glasgow; Hon. Charles Russell, Reginald Ward, William Fife and Captains Wringe and Bevis.

At 1:15 p. m. Lady Shaftesbury broke the bottle, saying: "I christen you Shamrock. May God bless you and may you bring back the cup."

Then, amid loud cheers, the Shamrock III. slid easily into the water.

After more cheering the visitors proceeded to luncheon.

In a speech after the luncheon Sir Thomas Lipton said the America's cup must now be homesick. Here they had learned lessons from the past and they never were more confident. They had 50 years' experience with American yachts and yachtsmen and none could cheer a Shamrock victory more heartily than the Americans.

The toast, "King Edward and President Roosevelt," was drunk with musical honors.

An examination of Shamrock III. as the yacht was revealed in the launching shed, confirmed the previous dispatches of the Associated Press on the subject and showed that Fife had struck out boldly on entirely novel lines, instead of trying to tinker or improve on either of the previous Lipton challengers. Like her predecessors, however, the Shamrock III. is built close up to the 90 foot water line limit. Her length over all is 140 feet. The most striking feature of the challenger is her extremely short fin. It is just twenty feet long. Her draught is nineteen feet and the fin is almost level along the bottom. The lead in the hull is drawn down well to the fin, suggesting the deep body typical of the British cutter, rather than the extreme flat floored type, adapted from the American centerboard yachts and used in all the recent challengers.

American wheel steering, for the first time, replaces the British tiller and the lesson learned with the Shamrock II. through her pounding in head seas has led to a longer and finer drawn bow, giving the challenger the appearance of being a boat capable of negotiating comfortably any moderate sea. With lesser draft and not so flat floored as the previous Shamrocks the challenger will not have so much stability, so Fife has either gone in for a light weather boat or he has cut down her sail area. There are daring novel features in the design, the effect of which cannot be accurately gauged except by actual trial. They suggest the possibility of difficulty in getting the new boat to trim, steer and carry her canvas. If, however, she accomplishes these objects well, she will prove to be faraway the most formidable challenger ever sent out.

The underbody of the Shamrock III. is painted with a white anti-fouling composition. Her topsides are white and she has broad bands of green along the water line and rail. Her hull, frames and plates are all of nickel steel, specially made. The deck is of aluminum plates covered with wood fibre, which gives a safe foothold.

The workmanship of the yacht is superb in every detail, no dent, rivet or joint is visible under the polish of her paint.

NAMED RELIANCE.

New York, March 17.—The name of the new cup defender to meet the Shamrock III, will be Reliance. This was officially announced last night by the secretary of the New York Yacht club on behalf of Mr. C. Oliver Iselin.

100 Persons Cured Every Day of

RHEUMATISM

By Magic Foot Drafts. Sent on Approval Anywhere in America.

TRY THEM FREE.

They Will Cure YOU.

If you read this, you will probably send for a pair of drafts and be CURED of your rheumatism. A great many persons try Magic Foot Drafts every month at our expense. Thousands are cured—and pay. Some are not cured, but have found out without expense that they have something else besides rheumatism. We have thousands of letters on file from Judges, Lawyers, Ministers, officials of the government, and business men, saying that Magic Foot Drafts cured them—many after everything else had failed. All these are open to the public, with a standing offer of $5,000.00 reward to anyone who finds that they are not all given in good faith and without any consideration whatsoever excepting the good the Drafts have done.

Magic Food Drafts open the pores of the feet, the largest in the body, and by means of the intricate capillary development of the blood vessels here, draw out and neutralize by alkaline reaction the acid poison accumulations in the blood, reaching and permanently curing rheumatism in every part of the body. Our free booklet will convince you that Magic Foot Drafts, which at first glance may seem unreasonable, are really the most logical treatment ever discovered for rheumatism. We want to send you a pair on approval, without a cent in advance. If you are satisfied with the benefit received send us One Dollar. If not, keep your money. Write to Magic Foot Draft Co., W. B. 19, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., today. Send no money—only your name.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2229--Granville Wrapper.

Sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40 in bust measure. This design is one of the daintiest and most attractive wrappers shown this season. It is tucked in clusters of three backward turning plaits, each one-fourth of an inch deep, and for the trimming is added the fall of lace which is kept in place between the clusters of tucks by

means of a velvet ribbon lattice. The trimming, however, is optional, to be used or not, according to the wish of the maker. It is made with a slight train and the seams flare toward the lower edge. The sleeve is tucked to within a few inches of the cuff, where the tucks are released and the fulness gathered into the cuff. This pattern may be made more or less elaborate, as desired, and will develop in flannel, silk, albatross challie or cotton goods.

2268--Golden Rod Shirt Waist.

Sizes 14 and 16 years. This charming model will lend itself to either silk or soft cotton goods or to ponge, foulard or challie. There are four backward turning plaits on each side of the front and back and they are slit underneath to allow the yoke to pass under. There are nine tucks in the upper part of the sleeve, which are

released to give fullness at the elbow. The lower part is tucked to form a deep cuff. The yoke may be of lace, as illustrated, or of a contrasting fabric.

2478--Tremont Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure.

2432--Marion Skirt.

Sizes, medium and large. This dainty gown may be fashioned from any of the popular silk, wool or cotton fabrics, and

would make a charming suit if developed in fawn-colored velling with collar and cuffs of cream-white taffeta, stitched and tucked and turned over sections of delicate blue velvet. The waist is made in the Gibson style, the four three-fourth inch tucks in front and back emphasizing the popular broad-shouldered effect. The fronts are completed by the Duchess closing, and a novel stock collar and cuffs are pleasing features. The sleeves have a cluster of quarter-inch tucks stitched and released at the elbow, where the fulness pouches out stylishly at the back of the sleeve. The skirt is a three-piece model, fitted at the top by darts and an inverted box-plait at the back. The deep graduating flounce is cut in five gores and attached to the upper section of the skirt.

2472--Alice Shirt Waist.

Sizes 32 and 40 inches bust measure.

2457--Lyon Skirt.

Sizes, medium and large. In this attractive waist two half-inch tucks stitched to yoke depth gives fulness to the fronts which are cut out at the neck to reveal the dainty chemisette which is faced upon the lining. The standing collar opens in front, and fancy straps and buttons give an additional dressy touch. The bishop sleeve is completed by a strap cuff with pointed end to match the waist straps. Two half-inch tucks decorate the back of waist. The chemisette and collar are closed invisibly and a Duchess closing is made in front edges of waist.

The Lyon skirt, which is a part of this costume, is trimmed most effectively to match the waist. Dove-gray nun's veiling trimmed with cream lace and narrow,

stitched bands of taffeta, and pale blue velvet ribbon and cut-steel buttons will make a very lovely gown. The medium size skirt is perforated for 22 to 26 inches waist measure, and the large size for 28 to 32 inches waist measure.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

Attempted Lynching.

Dallas, Texas, March 12.—Rev. D. R. Stokes, the most prominent negro preacher of Dallas, has made known to United States District Attorney W. M. Atwell the details of an effort to lynch him on the night of February 25 in Gregg county by a band of white prohibitionists, because he had made speeches to the negroes urging them to vote against prohibition. Just as the party had prepared to hang him he made the sign of distress of the Masonic order as a last hope of saving his life. A leader among the white men, who had been as determined as any in advocating hanging stepped to his side and begged for his life and saved him on the promise that Stokes would never again set his foot in Gregg county.

A New Lighthouse.

San Francisco, March 11.—Under the direction of Captain Balentine, of the United States engineer corps, a force of men has gone to Mile Rock at the entrance to the Golden Gate, and begun the work of preparing for the erection of a lighthouse on the jagged peak. Since the days of the discovery of this bay Mile Rock has been regarded as one of the most dangerous obstructions to navigation on this part of the coast. The construction of a lighthouse will not only remove the element of danger from the rock's existence, but will serve as a guide to ships.

England's Grant for St. Louis.

London, March 14.—Among the civil service estimates for 1903-04 issued today appears the sum of $150,000 as a grant in aid of the expenses of the royal commission for the St. Louis exposition. A note appended explains that any further contributions decided upon will be provided for in the estimates of subsequent years.

COLLEGE PROFESSORS

Talk on Foods.

The New York papers recently contained a long account of the so-called discovery of a celebrated professor in one of the leading universities. The "discovery" related to a new and successful way of treating wheat and barley to prepare the starchy part by dry baking, so it would be made more digestible and nutritious. Thereupon Prof. Livingstone commenting on the discovery of the other Professor says: "A discoverer who was a business man first and a scientist afterward found that such foods could be made more digestible when cooked with dry heat instead of by boiling in water, and has already placed on the market the food which he discovered prior to Dr. ——." This refers to Grape-Nuts the most scientifically made food known. Grape-Nuts can be easily digested by babies or anyone with a weak stomach, and the food contains the most powerful rebuilding element known, particularly as relates to the rebuilding of the brain and nerve centers. It is a delicious food requiring no cooking but ready for instant service just as it comes from the package. A recipe book free in each package describes many delicious dishes made from Grape-Nuts.

BRIQUETTES FOR FUEL.

Berlin, March 11.—William De Labarre, director of the Washburn-Pillsbury mills, Minneapolis, is in Magdeburg buying machinery for the briquette works that W. D. Washburn intends to build at Bismarck, N. D. Briquettes, which are fuel made from lignite, are widely used in Germany. It is estimated that 55,000 square miles of lignite underlie the Dakotas and Montana, while another wide belt extends through the Gulf states from Florida to Texas. German geologists have long believed that the American cities would solve the smokeless fuel question by the use of bricquettes. President Francis of the St. Louis exposition during his short stay here accumulated papers and other information on the subject with the view of introducing briquettes at St. Louis. He took with him several sample briquettes made from Dakota lignite sent to the German works by Mr. Washburn.

Oregon in a Storm.

San Francisco, March 11.—Sailors from the battleship Oregon, who have arrived here on the steamer Coptic, report that the Oregon was in a terrific storm on February 20, while en route from Yokohama to Woo Sung. The boats were carried away, the large seventon steam launch was tossed out of its davits and against the turrets and other damage done, though the ship herself sustained very little damage.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

One Man Killed and Two Badly Injured.

Toledo, O., March 16.

One man lost his life and two men were fearfully burned in a boiler explosion at 4:10 this morning at the rolling mill on the East Side. The earth trembled as by an earthquake, the boiler room and part of the mill were wrecked and the crown sheet of the boiler blown nearly one-half mile away into the ravine to the eastward.

JACK THOMPSON, who was filling the boiler, was blown high above the mill and instantly killed.

HENRY FUST, night watchman, was badly lacerated and bruised about the head, and two ribs broken.

MALVERN UPDEGRAFF was terribly scalded and his head badly cut. He has a fighting chance for his life.

The explosion was one of the most terrific in the history of the city. Houses all over the city were shaken, while residents in the rolling mill district were roused from their slumbers by the violent shock.

Just how the accident happened may never be known, but it is thought that Mr. Thompson turned cold water into a dry boiler, or the pipes were clogged in some way and suddenly let go, allowing the cold water to run into the boiler.

The awful force of the explosion was shown by the lifting of a 2,500 pound crown sheet which was hurled high in the air, finally stopping in the ravine beyond the rolling mill residence district. The huge iron section of the boiler is about six feet high and about the same length as it lies in the mud in the ravine. It soared through the air and struck on a commons about one hundred feet from the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Dingle. It ploughed a trench about fifteen feet long and ten feet wide, and then ricochetted like a huge rubber ball, striking again and bounding straight down the ravine. In its course it narrowly missed a small cottage.

Wrought iron boiler tubes fifteen feet long were hurled from the scene of the explosion and struck like skyrocket sticks in the mud. One ploughed through the roof of Curry's barn and coal shed, and hangs there today like a huge broken arrow.

MORGAN BOUGHT CUBAN LANDS

Tampa, Fla., March 14.—Advices from Havana say that while in Cuba recently J. Pierpont Morgan, representing the American Tobacco company, closed negotiations for the purchase of all the lands in the Vuelta Abajo district, upon which is grown the finest grade of leaf tobacco used in the manufacture of the best grades of pure Havana cigars.

The purpose of the purchase is to secure all of this tobacco exclusively for the use of the factories of the American Cigar company, which is a branch of the American Tobacco company. If these intentions are carried out the independent clear Havana factories in Tampa, Key West, New Orleans, New York and other cities would have to look elsewhere for their fine grade leaf tobacco, nearly all of them being supplied now from the fields reported as bought by Morgan.

The transaction, it is said, involved several millions. Of the larger clear Havana factories in this city four are owned and operated by the Havana American company, which is owned by the trust.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.

Iron Mountain, Mich., March 14.—The Millie mine, in this city, was the scene yesterday of the most horrible accident in the history of this section, as a result of which probably eight lives went out in less time than it takes to tell it.

Twelve men were at work on a crosscut at the fourth level when they accidentally broke a hole through the wall which separates the new workings from the old. Since the latter were abandoned they have filled with water, and when an opening was made into them the water rushed out in a torrent. In a very short time the level in which the men were at work was filled with water, and, so far as is known now, but four of the twelve succeeded in escaping.

One body, that of Henry Jaeger, has already been recovered. Three other men are known to be drowned—Capt. James Williams, John Davoy and John Richards, and from the fact that the other four were known to have been at work at the spot have not turned up, it is looked upon as practically certain that their lives, too, were snuffed out.

MONEY FOR BLOOD.

New York, March 11.—Scores of men in New York's army of unemployed are willing to sell the blood in their veins for $5. Dr. Ernest E. Smith, a pathological expert, has been besieged with letters with offers to sell him as much of their blood as he wants for $5. These offers came in answer to the following advertisement in last Saturday's papers:

$5 WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY HEALTHY MAN in exchange for small quantity of his blood for use of a physician; no pain or injury.

The eagerness of many of those who offered their blood for money was pathetic. Up to last night Dr. Smith had opened and read forty-four answers and many more remained unopened. In almost every case the applicant was out of work and every letter told a story of ard luck and misfortune.

HELD UP BY BANDITS.

Tucson, Ariz., March 13.—Mexican bandits held up the stage which runs between Potam and Torin on the Yaqui river in Sonora, Tuesday night, killing all of the six passengers. Among them was Filiberto Alverado, a wealthy Mexican, who owns a number of ranches along the Yaqui river. The authorities at Guaymas were at once notified.

Alverado and his wife had taken the stage from Potam to Torin and the men no dubt thought they carried a large sum of money with them. The stage carried very little mail and scarcely any money or valuables so that Alvarado must have been the mark for the bandits.

The hold-up took place about half way between the two towns, but just how the stage was attacked will never be known as all of the passengers and driver were killed. They were picked up the same afternoon of the tragedy and the remains give evidence that they put up a fight, eles they would not all have been killed. Their bodies were rifled of everything of value on them. The traces had been cut and the horses had been allowed to run wild. Alvarado had been married only two months. With him were Senorita Julia Berdo and Senorita C. H. DeGonzales, both of prominent families in that country and both of whom were murdered.

A Prince's Funeral.

Honolulu, March 16.—The funeral of the late Prince Albert Kuniakea, yesterday, was conducted with royal pomp. The hearse was drawn by over 100 men, and in the cortege were many prominent personages, including the governor's staff and civil and military officials. The remains were given a military escort to the former throne room in the capitol building, where most impressive services were rendered. The prince was the last representative of the Kamehamehas dynasty and his death is deeply deplored by the native population.

HE'S GIVING AWAY A FORTUNE

A BOOK FOR EVERY HOME.

A Masterpiece of Philanthrophy by Hon. James R. Kenney, Ex-Mayor of Reading, Pa.

HON. JAMES R. KENNEY.
The Man Who is Giving Away a Fortune in Books.

Hon. James R. Kenney, ex-Mayor, is giving away a fortune in books. He is putting them right into the homes of the people absolutely without cost or trouble to them save the small trouble of writing. He has had prepared and printed the most remarkable work on personal magnetism, hypnotism and how to succeed in life that has ever been written. It is brimful of intensely interesting and practical information. It is just what the young man needs who is starting in life to give him vim, push and energy; to make him magnetic, to enable him to overcome obstacles and surmount every difficulty to his success. It is just what the middle-aged man needs to enable him to win and hold friends, to become a leader in his community, to influence and sway the minds of his business associates and make his mark in life. It is just what every father and every mother needs to eradicate bad tempers and evil inclinations in children, to strengthen their moral faculties, banish diseases and make them grow to be men and women such as God intended they should be.

It is just what every minister of the Gospel needs to help him hold the wavering steadfast in their faith, to help him turn the minds of the wicked toward morality, honesty and right doing. It is just what every lawyer needs to help him influence juries, control witnesses and to deliver his argument in that forceful convincing manner which carries conviction with every word. It is just what you need, no matter who you are or what you do, to enable you to get out of life the success, pleasure and happiness which the Creator intended should be yours. If you are not successful, if you are not making money, it is because you do not know that secret power that rules the thoughts and minds of men. If you are already successful you can become more successful if you will but muster the hidden fores around you. Learn to use the secret magnetic power with which nature has endowed you

Ex-Mayor Kenney's book proves every one is born with this mighty subtle power, that anyone can easily develop it at home without the knowledge of his intimate friends or associates, and influence people secretly to carry out his thoughts and ideas. It certainly is a wonderful force, capable of infinite good.

"Hypnotism truly reveals the secret of life and the mysteries of nature," writes J. H. Schneller, 1412 Avon Street, La Crosse, Wis. "My own father could not have convinced me of its wonderful power if I had not actually tested it for myself. I consider a knowledge of it invaluable to those who wish to get the most out of life; to those who wish to achieve success and live up to the full measure of their possibilities."

J. R. Gaskins, Newport News, Va., writes: "I must admit that I doubted very much that hypnotism could be practically taught. In four days after receiving your work, however, you demonstrated to my entire satisfaction that I was never further from the truth in my life. I have met with wonderful success. Your free book is the finest thing of the kind I have ever seen."

A. C. Hyers, of Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "If any fault could be found with your instruction it would be that you give too much, thereby giving too many people the opportunity to acquire great secrets that have been guarded and known only by a very few for centuries—secrets that confer upon the possessor a wonderful power over their less informed friends."

Rev. John Lewelling of Brownville, Neb., writes: "You are engaged in a glorious work. Hypnotism sets us free from poisonous drugs. I have just cured a case of throat and lung trouble which the doctors had prenounced incurable. I am applying your teachings every day. I congratulate you upon your work for suffering humanity."

Ex-Mayor Kenney ordered printed three months ago 19,000 copies of his new book for free distribution. The first copies are just now coming off the press. They are elegantly illustrated with the finest engravings and will prove a valuable addition to any library. If you would know all about hypnotism, the wonder science of the age, personal magnetism, thought force, magnetic healing and kindred sciences, write for a free copy of this remarkable book at once. It will be sent to your address, postage pre-paid. You will be delighted, mystified and benefited more than words can tell. Nothing like it has ever before been printed. Ex-Mayor Kenney is giving them away for the benefit of the public. He believes by so doing he is accomplishing more good than by donating his money to hospitals, public libraries or anything of this nature. He gives you a book worth more to a young man than a college education. He gives it to you for your own personal use, to keep in your library or to carry with you. On account of the great expense in preparing and printing this book, only those are requested to write who are especially interested in bettering themselves in life and who actually wish to make practical use of the information given in the book.

If you want a free copy write at once to L. C. Bauers, Secretary to Ex-Mayor Kenney, office T A 14, 420 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cuban Sugar Sold.

Havana, March 14.—The sale of 3,000 tons of raw sugar for the English market has been closed at 1.85 cents per pound. This was the first sale of sugar for Europe in 25 years, with the exception of 5 per cent of the output which formerly went to Spain, but which ceased at the time of the war between Spain and the United States. This new European demand is considered to be due to poor crops in Europe and to the abolition of the European bounties.

THE CZAR'S UKASE.

Freedom of Religion and Other Reforms Granted His People.

St. Petersburg, March 12.—The czar has issued a decree providing for freedom of religion throughout his dominions, establishing to some degree local self-government and making other concessions to the village committees.

After referring to the efforts of his predecessors, particularly his father, to

EMPEROR NICHOLAS II,
Of Russia.

add to the welfare of the Russian people, the czar announces his decision to grant freedom of religion to all his subjects who profess non-orthodox creeds, and to improve the conditions of village life and those of the local nobility and peasantry.

Among the measures outlined by the czar for the attainment of these ends, is reform of rural laws, which is to be effected with the advice of persons who possess the confidence of the people. The system of administration in the various governments and districts is to be examined by representatives of different localities concerned, with the view of affecting the necessary amendments.

Measures are also to be taken to relieve the peasantry of the burden of forced labor.

The decree, which was issued in commemoration of the anniversary of Alexander III, is considered to be the most significant act of state since the emancipation of the serfs. The public hails it as the proclamation of a new era, opening up bright prospects of the early improvement of Russian internal administration.

The text of the decree is as follows:

"On ascending the throne of our ancestors by the Providence of God we made a solemn vow before the Almighty and our conscience to sacredly guard the centuries-old pillars of Russia's power and to dedicate our life to the service of our beloved Fatherland in indefatigable solicitude for our subjects. We chose in order to assure wellbeing of our people, the way indicated by the memorable deeds of our predecessors, especially our never-to-be-forgotten father. God pleased to interrupt the deeds of our father by his early death and thus laid on us the sacred duty of completing the consolidation of order and truth begun by him in conformity with the exigencies of national life. The troubles agitating our country, which to our deep regret have partly been sown by designs hostile to the state and partly engendered by doctrines foreign to Russian life, hinder the work of ameliorating the wellbeing of our people. These troubles confuse the public mind, remove the people from productive labor, and often ruin families dear to our heart and young energies, among high and low, necessary to the internal development of the country. In demanding the fulfillment of this our will, while remaining strongly opposed to any violation of the normal course of national life and having confidence that all will loyally discharge their local duties, we are irrevocably decided to satisfy the needs for which the state has become ripe and have deemed it expedient to strengthen and decree the undeviating observance of the principles of tolerance laid down by the fundamental laws of the Russian empire, which, recognizing the orthodox church as the ruling one, grant to all our subjects of other religions and to all foreign persuasions freedom of creed and worship in accordance with other rites, and we are further resolved to continue the active carrying out of measures for the improvement of the material position of the orthodox rural clergy, while enabling them to take a larger share in intellectual and public life.

"In accordance with impending measures for the consolidation of the national economy the efforts of the state credit institutions and especially the nobles' and peasants' banks, should be directed to strengthening and developing the welfare and fundamental pillars of Russian village life and that of local nobility and peasantry. These principles marked out by us for the revision of the laws of the rural population are, when formulated, to be referred to the provincial government councils, so that with the assistance of persons enjoying the public confidence they may be further developed and adapted to the special conditions of individual localities. In this work the fundamental principle of the inviolability of communal property is to be maintained, while at the same time means are to be found to render it easier for the individual to sever connections with the community to which he belongs, if he so desires.

"Without delay measures must be taken to release the peasants from burdensome liability of forced labor.

"Thorough reform is to be effected in the provincial governments and district administrations by the local representatives while attention will be devoted to securing closer co-operation between the communal authorities and parochial trustees of the orthodox church wherever possible.

"Calling upon all our subjects to cooperate in strengthening the moral foundations of family, school and public life, under which alone the wellbeing of the people and the confidence of every one in the stability of his rights can develop we command our ministers and chief officials concerned in this matter to submit to us their views regarding the execution of our intentions."

Although the Jewish faith is not specifically mentioned in the czar's decree it is believed that the liberty granted to "all creeds" is intended to include the Jews.

St. Petersburg, March 14.—A commission under the presidency of Minister of the Interior Von Plehwe, has already commenced work on formulating a method for carrying out the reforms in provincial administration, as commanded in the czar's recent decree. Several heads of departments and five provincial governors are participating in the work of the commission.

OF REVOLTS IN CHINA

Missionary Says They Are All Aimed at Ruling Dynasty.

San Francisco, March 17.—W. B. Bentley, a missionary who has been a number of years in Shanghai, has arrived here. Speaking of the situation in China, he said:

"The latest atrocity committed by the Boxers was the murder of three missionaries in the province of Chi Li.

"The Boxer movement in China has two distinct phases. In South China the movement is against the dynasty, while in the northern part the cry is 'Down with the foreigners.' The entire movement is not actuated by the Boxers, but by a class known as the reform party. The Cantonese in southern China have always been hostile to the present dynasty. This is because the Cantonese go abroad and imbibe ideas. Their movements are anti-dynastic. In the northern parts there is an anti-foreign feeling mingled with the hatred of the dynasty.

"Throughout China there is a lack of co-operation among the reformers, and probably for some time to come the outbreaks will be of small proportions."

PRINCESS BONAPARTE.

New York, March 11.—Princess Maria Bonaparte is expected to visit this country shortly with her mother. Princess

Maria is the richest heiress in Europe and the daughter of the original Blanc who started Monte Carlo.

A QUEER PROPOSITION.

Sandwich, Ill., March 13.—The people in the lower end of Dekalb county are watching the alleged deal between Dekalb and Sycamore, by which the compromise of the courthouse fight is sought on one of the queerest propositions that has ever been advanced in a quarrel of the kind.

The towns are considering and have all but concluded a basis on which to settle their differences. Dekalb is asking Sycamore to pay $50,000 as an inducement to Dekalb not to file papers this spring for another fight. The county board of supervisors will vote to build a new court house in Sycamore, and this movement will be favored by Dekalb, but all the southern towns that expected to be bettered by the removal of the county seat to Dekalb are trying to figure out what they will get out of the $50,000.

It is claimed that Dekalb will establish another factory with the money, but the people who are compelled to take a roundabout route to reach the county seat would like to see an electric railway built to Dekalb and they think the money should be contributed to the stock of such a line.

AFTER POLYGAMISTS.

Salt Lake, Utah, March 14.—At the request of County Attorney Westervelt, three judges of the district court decided to call a special grand jury for the April term to investigate "sundry public offenses alleged to have been committed, and various abuses alleged to exist within this jurisdiction."

The "public offenses" refer to the charges recently made of the practice of polygamy in this city and county.

Statements in the press to the effect that a member of the local judiciary was charged with having recently contracted plural marriages, is believed to have been instrumental in bringing about the proposed investigation.

Sweden and Norway united against Russia as common foe; rumored bad feeling between them largely given out for effect; Russia afraid aid would be given Finland; czar's threat of war still impending.

GOOD LAYERS

Give your chickens an occasional dose of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine in their food and you will realize a good profit on your poultry. Thousands of people make a failure of keeping chickens because they do not watch them closely. Damp and dirty hen houses induce sickness and contagion and cholera and roup destroy entire flocks. But no poultry raiser who gives his chickens, ducks, geese or turkeys an occasional dose of Black-Draught need fear sickness and contagion in his flocks although epidemics are raging in the vicinity. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine will save fowls from cholera and roup and it has an enviable reputation for curing these diseases. It has saved poultry raisers thousands of dollars by simply keeping poultry in health.

If your flocks are droopy, if the hens do not lay well or if your broilers do not fatten give them

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE

Invigorated digestion is the result of bowels freed from accumulated waste matter. You will find that less food is needed to bring better results with a little Black-Draught sprinkled in it once or twice a week. Secure a 25-cent can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine from your dealer today. If he does not keep it send 25 cents to The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a half-pound air-tight can will be mailed you promptly.

COLD SPRING, KY., Feb. 8, 1902.

I wish to tell you what Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine has done for me. My hens were in a very bad condition, would not eat and of course got very poor. I tried almost everything I heard of but nothing would help. My druggist advised me to use your Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. It seemed as if the first dose helped. Now they are all healthy. I think it is the best stock medicine on earth. FRANK ROSCHMAN.

FREE Comfort Cough Tablets cure a cough in one day. Sell 12 Boxes at 10 cents a box; send us the money and we will mail you these TWO PRESENTS, Solid Gold Lady Ring with Turquoise centre, surrounded by brilliants and Lady's Neck Chain 4 ft. long. No money wanted till tablets are sold. We take back all not sold. Address, Comfort Medicine Co., Providence, R. I.

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.

RUPTURE

Cured by the Collings System. Send your name and address to Capt. W. A. Collings, Room 126, 198 Public Square, Watertown, N. Y. and he will send you FREE BY MAIL a trial of his wonderful treatment that cured him and has cured thousands of others. Do not delay, but write to-day. Capt. Collings had a remarkable experience with rupture and will gladly recite the details and send a free trial. Write him.

CREAM SEPARATOR FREE

This is a genuine offer made to introduce the Peoples Cream Separator in every neighborhood. It is the best and simplest in the world. We ask that you show it to your neighbors who have cows. Send your name and the name of the nearest freight office. Address PEOPLES SUPPLY CO., DEPT. 178. KANSAS CITY, MO.

SYPHILIS or contagious Blood Poison, producing copper colored spots, pimples, sore throat, aches, old sores, ulcers, hair falling, etc., quickly, positively and forever cured, without the use of Mercury or Hot Springs. Full information, and a bottle for trial, sent free of charge to all sufferers. Address, PROF. F. C. FOWLER, New London, Conn.

Ladies to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Dept. 3, 31 Monroe St., Chicago

$5 Per Hundred for addressing envelopes; send 2 dime and stamp for full instructions; steady work. C. E. Miller, Dept. 8, Ely Bldg., Chicago.

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Every woman will welcome our up-to-date cover and jar grips. Sample sent by mail 30 cents. Write at once for special discounts to agents. The Frank Miner Company, Toledo, Ohio.

California Facts by Paddock Co., 722 7th st., Riverside, California. We have what you are looking for, True Information About Cal., on application; we sell & exchange eastern for western or eastern for eastern

For Sale:

12,000 acres timber and agricultural land, in Carteret County, North Carolina. The net proceeds from the sale of timber products from this tract, can be made to pay for the land, clear and drain it and yield several hundred per cent net profits.

The land is well adapted for a stock ranch, or general purpose farm. The greater portion of it will produce 60 barrels of potatoes per acre, and over, to sixty bushels of corn as a second crop the same season. Other crops do equally as well. Price $4.00 per acre.

WE ALSO OFFER 4,000 acres in Norfolk County, Virginia, about ten miles from the center of the city of Norfolk and convenient to navigable water—one set of good farm buildings and about 150 acres cleared land, balance in timber. The timber will more than pay the price of land. This will make a splendid stock farm. Profits of fifty per cent, and over, per year can be made in raising cattle or sheep. Fine agricultural or trucking land.

Large fortunes have been made by a number of farmers and truckers of Norfolk County on the same character of land.

This is the best bargain in the tidewater section of Virginia, and will soon be sold. Write at once. Price $8.50 per acre.

O. D. JACKSON COMPANY, Norfolk, Virginia.

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EXTERNAL REMEDY

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No nauseous drugs that ruin the stomach; no dieting; no change of habits whatever.

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SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

St. Petersburg, March 13.—Prof. Barula, the zoologist of the Baron Toll expedition, who left the expedition's yacht Saria in May, with three others, to engage in scientific research in New Siberia, has arrived at Irkursk, in eastern Siberia.

The expedition headed by Baron Toll is exploring the Siberian coast line. It was reported on November 21 to have been cut off from the coast by early winter ice in New Siberia and on February 21 the Imperial Academy of Sciences, at St. Petersburg, decided to despatch an expedition to search for Baron Toll and his companions.

The President Invited.

San Francisco, March 11.—The general committee of management of the G. A. R. has sent to President Roosevelt an invitation to attend the thirty-seventh annual national encampment of the order to be held in this city next August.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNG FOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

The one base thing in the universe is to receive favors and render none. In the order of nature, we cannot render benefits to those from whom we receive them, or only seldom. But the benefits we receive must be rendered again line for line, deed for deed, cent for cent, to somebody.

Thursday.

Never was a sincere word utterly lost. Never a magnanimity fell to the ground but there is some heart to greet and accept it unexpectedly.

Friday.

There is guidance for each of us, and by lowly listening we shall hear the right word.

Saturday.

If you would not be known to do anything, never do it.

Sunday.

From within or behind, a light shines through us upon things and makes us aware that we are nothing, but the light is all.

Monday.

We need not fear that we can lose anything by the progress of the soul. The soul may be trusted to the end.

Tuesday.

The way to speak and write what shall not go out of fashion is to speak and write sincerely.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

What It Means To Forgive

By Emily S. Bouton.

What is it to be forgiving?

Let me tell you a true story.

She, the heroine, was not a young woman, but had reached the summer time of life. There was yet, however, no whisper of the autumn, which, no matter how golden the fruitage, must merge at last into winter; that season which ought to be and sometimes is, beautiful, but because of wrong thought, more often to be dreaded for its weakness and its unloveliness. This woman was still fair, and full of energy, with enthusiasm touched somewhat, perhaps, by experience, but still strong enough to give her an air of hopefulness that was so full of inspiration to those with whom she came in contact.

The husband of her youth had joined the immortals leaving her with one daughter who, at the time my story opens, had given herself in all her girlish charm as wife to one seeming to possess the qualities of noble manhood. The mother had been left in affluent circumstances, with a beautiful home which she asked the young couple to share with her instead of going away to leave her in solitude.

And so the days wore happily away. Strange as it may appear when looking backward, the mother's confidence was won by her daughter's husband so surely, that she entrusted all of her business affairs to his management, as women so often foolishly do, paying no attention to affairs, believing him the soul of honor. She did not see that in justice to him, as well as to herself, she should have kept informed as to what he was doing. Women are prone to feel that to question one they love is to doubt his integrity and so they make mistakes which bring them bitter sorrow. Ignorance of what one has a right to know, of what, indeed, it is a duty to know, rarely brings anything but misery. The voyage on the summer sea of irresponsibility is almost sure, sooner or later, to end in a tempest and consequent disaster.

Time passed on. One glorious day this happy, trusting woman stood in the sunshine, amid the flowers of her pretty garden. The birds were singing gaily around her, in accord with the love and content in her heart. Above was the blue sky which had never seemed to her brighter. The scrrows of her life had faded for the time into the background of the past. The future looked fair and beautiful not only for herself but for those she loved so tenderly. And then the blow fell!

She was standing behind some thick shrubbery only a few paces away from the path winding houseward. Suddenly voices smote upon her ear—one of which she instantly recognized as that of him whom she called her son, the other his father's. And this is what she heard the loved one saying:

"Well, the money is all gone and we have the old woman upon our hands."

Imagine what this meant to her. It was not so much the loss of all that stood between herself and poverty, though that was no light thing, but it was the utter blotting out of faith in the character of the man who stood in the closest relation to her one only child; the sweeping away of any belief in his love for her to whom he owed his present home and position. His affection had been but a pretense, or he could not have spoken in so brutal a manner.

What did she do?

I do not know what was her first step after the light and beauty of life were thus swept away from her that sunny morning. One might easily imagine her to arraign the man with words of bitter condemnation. Whether she did it or not I have never learned, but what follows was the final outcome of the whole matter.

With home and money gone, and with his failure to find anything to do even for self-support, this "old woman" as he had sarcastically called her, but who in reality was in the prime of a beautiful womanhood, took up the burden of caring for the family. With faith in her own powers, with a cheerful optimism that would not be appalled or dismayed, with a courage that never appeared to falter, she went out into the industrial field and plucked therefrom what kept the invalid daughter and her husband in comfort.

Later on the daughter went into the land of mystery before which hangs the veil that shuts it away from our longing eyes. And then the man was stricken with a terrible disease which promised death in life for many weary years. Though it all he was cared for by this brave woman who ministered to his wants to the end as carefully and as tenderly as though his hand had not been the one to inflict such needless cruelty.

Oh, the irony of it all!

The other day at the age of ninety she folded her hands and went to sleep. Up to the last she was active, having that very morning done a washing. They found her body lying upon her bed, the hands folded across the bosom above the heart which had ceased to beat. Thus the brave soul was freed to enter into the life of sweetness and rest after so many years of burden-bearing for others' comfort and happiness.

This was the story told to me by one who personally knew the family and was familiar with the circumstances. I have told it here because it seemed to me to embody the idea of a forgiveness that in its essence was divine. No thought of revenge for what was a bitter wrong seemed to enter therein. Doubtless love for her daughter was a controlling motive, but even that could not have held a nature less noble from some active expression of bitterness that would have poisoned the years of self-sacrifice.

"I forgive but I cannot forget" is an oft-repeated expression. The latter is not necessary. The essence of forgiveness lies, not in forgetfulness of the wrong inflicted, but in the ability to look back upon it without bitterness; in a heartfelt readiness to help the doer to good whenever opportunity offers; in the banishment of any strain of hatred from the thought of him, remembering that like ourselves he is human and imperfect, yet struggling as we are along the path to the Divine Father.

Love was the compelling law in the life of which I have told you. She let the dead past bury its dead, and in so doing enlarged and enriched her whole nature. "Our thoughts come home to us as chickens fly to their roost." It is as certain as anything can be that the same law—action and reaction are equal—governs in the mental world as in the physical. Thoughts of hatred sent forth return to transfigure the life.

"Look!
Open the eyes of love and see a new heaven and a new earth."

The Cozy Corner

A Good Suggestion.

Dear Friends of the Cozy Corner, for many years I have been a constant reader of the Cozy Corner, always turning to that page first when The Blade comes, always sure of finding something helpful, and subjects for pleasant thoughts while about my work.

I wish to tell the friends of a new use—to me it is new—for worn out kid gloves. I never like to burn a worn-out glove, as there is so much that is good in the wrists and backs, so I cut off the fingers and thumbs, cut the glove open and "hand" my working mittens with them.

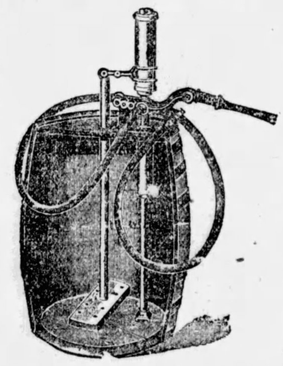
It is well to fix boy's mittens in this way, as the kid wears so much better at the ends and palms of the hands than the yarn does.

I make my working mittens of cloth, as I find they wear better than yarn, and they can be so quickly made on the machine. I suppose no one but a farmer's wife or daughter would need working mittens, but I can recommend this idea to any one; I only wish I had known of it years ago.—E. A. E.

The Swift Painter.

The following brief answer to questions arising from what was said in the Household a week or two ago about machines for painting large surfaces swiftly will, perhaps, be interesting to many:

The principal object of these machines, of which one is shown herein, is, as said before, to enable factory buildings, warehouses, barns and outhouses, etc., to be kept clean and light at a small expenditure of time and labor. These spray.ng



machines used for this purpose were first brought prominently before the public at the World's Fair in Chicago, when the exhibition buildings were painted in that way. Since that time there has been a great improvement in this direction as in many others.

The machine represented above and said to be one of the best upon the market, is very simple in construction, easily managed, and with little trouble kept clean, a very important thing. By it two men can do as much work in a given time as ten by the ordinary method of brush and paint pot. It will force the paint into the crevices and corners which are hard to get at with a brush. Whitewash can be used with equally good results, and cold water can also be employed if desired.

These machines can be handled for inside work on a truck, and for outside on a light wagon or large wheeled truck. They are made of different sizes, that is, to hold different quantities of paint. As can be readily seen they are a most convenient device for rapid painting.

She Agrees With the President.

I always read The Blade, and the Cozy Corner comes first, but this is the first contribution I have sent to help it along.

I was greatly interested in the article by "J. H. S."—"Is the world Growing Better?" I agree that it is, but maintain that the progress is not in proportion to its advantages. Good men and women are everywhere striving to uplift and reform the fallen and degraded. They have, however, overlooked one very vital fact and one that would indicate the need of reform among the so-called better classes.

Among the educated and thinking people, the birth rate does not exceed the death rate—in some localities it does not equal it. The ignorant foreigner comes to this country and raises a family of eight, ten or twelve children; these are turned out to shift for themselves at an early age. Some rise above circumstances and become good citizens; others, and the majority of these children, grow up ignorant, worthless, and ofttimes a menace to the peace and prosperity of the community in which they live; they marry and raise other families and the ignorance is perpetuated.

A man who has means and ability to support a family of children and educate them so as to make them good, helpful, intelligent members of society, will restrict his family to two or three children.

In this country every male citizen has a voice in the government of the city and of the whole country. Suppose the ten ignorant boys, of the ignorant foreigner, stand at the polls beside the two sons of the educated man; what chance will intelligent voting have? Five times as much power for putting down reform as for improvement in the ways that make for prosperity and happiness of a country. I believe in a higher education for women just so far as it will fit them to be better wives and mothers, but when such education goes beyond that, and their time is so filled with "higher things" that they are obliged to dispense with families and disobey the Lord's command to "multiply and replenish the earth," I think they have gone beyond the limit which every true woman will set for herself.

That command was intended as well for the rich as for the poor, and when a woman will deliberately choose to prevent the natural increase of her family because such increase will stand in the way of social success, or literary attainments, she is doing that for which she will have, sometime, to answer to her Maker, and all the reforms for which she works will not count for much when weighed in the balance against this sin.—A Mother of Seven Children.

Here, There, Everywhere.

Charcoal is a remedy for many of the unpleasant things in daily life. It sweetens the breath after eating, smoking, drinking, eating onions and other odorous vegetables; it clears and whitens the complexion, absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and acts as a natural and safe cathartic. Those who are troubled with a 'sour stomach' after eating should keep a bottle of charcoal tablets on hand and by taking one after meals they will find relief from this trouble.

In using a soft cheese for macaroni, etc., if it is pressed through a small wire strainer it will be found more convenient than attempting to grate it.

On the shelf in your medicine closet keep a bottle of pure turpentine. It is invaluable in a family where there are children who are constantly cutting and bruising themselves. It sears the broken flesh, cleanses and heals wounds and cuts; relieves soreness, and begins the healing process immediately. Four or five drops taken on a lump of sugar will relieve, and sometimes cure a cold, and given for almost any feverish symptoms in children's diseases, it will cure by removing the cause.

Many a plumber's bill, or a case of typhoid fever, can be prevented by dissolving a can of lye in boiling water and pouring it down the kitchen sink once or twice a week. Two pounds of copperas can be bought for 5 cents, and this quantity will make a gallon of saturate solution; pour a little of this down each waste-pipe, or drain, about the premises, and the amount of waste and water that will be carried off by it will do more toward the proper sanitation of your home than any other one thing. Copperas is one of the simplest, cheapest and most thorough of disinfectants and has no odor.

If your table, or furniture, shows signs of hard usage, put a little sweet oil in a cup and mix with it one-third of the same quantity of vinegar; apply this with a flannel cloth and then rub with a clean cloth and you will find it very little trouble to keep things bright and shining.

If you wish to keep a mayonnaise for some time, omit the salt in making it, and add it as you use the mayonnaise. The salt causes it to "separate" after a day or two.

Charles Dickens said: "The quality of housekeeping can be judged by the condition of the casters on the table." Although the very useful article referred to by the great author has been relegated to the top shelf of the pantry among other unused articles the truism can be applied to the general appearance of the table. "A clean cloth and a smiling face" will help the hostess in successfully serving a very plain dinner.

To clean a vinegar cruet, or water bottle, cut up a raw potato, skin and all, into small bits; place in the bottle; add some warm soapsuds, shake hard; the discolored spots will be entirely removed in less time, and with much less risk to the glass, than if shot or broken egg-shells are used. For bottles that are not very much stained on the inside, newspaper torn in small pieces and used in place of the potato, will answer very well. Whatever is used, rinse the bottles with clear, cold water before again using them.

"Our reaping will be according to our sowing; therefore it behooves us so to live each day that we may not sow trouble for ourselves on the morrow."

Next summer do not fail to gather a quantity of the plantain leaves which grow so abundantly in every locality and dry them for use in the winter. Wet with weak vinegar and water, and applied to stings of insects, or to itching, swollen feet or hands, the effect is magical. In summer when the leaves are fresh, they need only to be bruised until they are moist with their own juices.

A well body and a sick appetite never belong to the same man.

A drop or two of camphor on your tooth-brush will give your mouth a clean, fresh feeling; will make your gums rosy and prevent cold-sores or affections of the tongue.

If clothespins are boiled for ten minutes before they are first used they will be more durable and last much longer. Fabrics that are inclined to fade with washing should be soaked for half an hour in strong, salted water before washing in suds, and all calicoes, ginghams and chintzes should be ironed on the wrong side. Embroideries must be ironed on a smooth surface over a thick flannel and always on the wrong side.

"He that writes, or makes a feast, more certainly invites his judges than his friends; there will be some guest who will find something wanting, or ill drest."

No one can hope to be perfectly healthy without something to do. A healthy avocation is the best calisthenics in the world.

If you have an ambition to make the world better begin in your own heart; then in your family and immediate surroundings; then, if you have not used all of your energies, try to help your neighbors. Reversing this process will never be successful.

If you cannot influence your city authorities to keep the streets clean, you can keep your own back-yard in perfect condition and thus be sure of at least one sanitary reform.

A thoughtful custom prevails in some clubs of sending the flowers that always decorate the table of the chairman, to some member who is ill, or who has been prevented from attendance by some recent bereavement or trouble, thereby proving in this kindly courtesy that the absent one was not forgotten.

BRIGHT LUNA'S GAME.

Oh, where are you going, dear moon so bright?
You seem to be traveling fast tonight.
Do you journey beyond that cloud so fair?
And aren't you afraid of the great star Bear?

Is your home in the sky as nice as ours?
And do you have music and lovely flowers?
Are the little stars that twinkle so bright
Your little children to help light the night?

You pass behind clouds of gray, purple, and brown,
This way and that way, now up and then down.
Now you stand in a circle of shaded yellow—
A rainbow aura so soft and mellow.

Now into the blue of the sky you soar
Like a silver balloon or a fairy boat.
Now you look at me as if you would say:
"Come up, little friend; come up here and play!"

You seem to be playing at something quite deep;
Is it "Puss in the corner," or "Lost a Peep?"
Oh! I have it, bright moon!—now you mustn't look meek—
I have found out your game. It is "hide and go seek!"

—May Ellis, in Mind.

THE CHEWING GUM PLANT.

When I was a little girl, chewing-gum could not be bought at the stores as it is nowadays, and we little Illinois children used to gather our supply for the year from the rosin-weeds which grew all over the prairie. Nearly all of the lands were wild then, and did not look at all as they do at the present time. There was only here and there a log cabin nestling in the midst of the luxuriant wild grass in which grew flowers of almost every color. Quite near the house would be a small patch of plowed ground planted with corn and pumpkins and melons. Snakes, grasshoppers, bumblebees, butterflies and wild birds were plentiful.

Several different kinds of rosin-weeds grew on these Illinois prairies. The kind from which we children gathered our chewing-gum grew taller than the other kinds.

The plants looked much like thistles; the leaves were especially like thistle leaves. The whole plant was thick and clumsy, the stalks covered close with a coat of sticky prickly hair. There was a clump of large branching leaves at the root, the others were set at intervals on the stalk, and grew smaller as they neared the top. The blossoms looked like little sunflowers; they had a single row of long, pointed, golden-yellow petals. This plant is strictly a prairie plant, a native of Illinois, and is sometimes seen now.

Early in the fall, my brother and I used to go out on the prairie and "break" rosin-weeds for a "gum-patch." We would break the tops off part way and leave them hanging down by the sides of the stalks; then the gum would ooze out and drip down until there would be quite a large chunk deposited on each stalk.

When our gum patch had set three or four weeks to dry and ripen in the sun, we would visit it again to gather the gum, picking off every little piece we could find. We put it into our mouths as fast as we picked it off, and kept chewing until we got a mouthful. Then we could put it into the little tin box we each had brought along, an go on to gather another mouthful. So we kept gathering until we had all we thought we needed for the year.

Nearly all the prairie boys and girls gathered gum in those days, and the young folks in the towns sometimes made up parties and drove out into the country to gather gum too. I still think it was much more toothsome than spruce-gum, or any of the artificial manufactured gums of these days.

Last year I had near my house a piece of the natural prairie and in which grew some fine specimens of the rosin-weed, but it was ploughed in the fall and I fear that none of the dear old gum-plants escaped.—Frances C. Kiner in Little Folks.

1.—A port.
2.—Away; apart.
3.—Like a rose.
4.—A youngster.
5.—A preposition.
6.—A consonant.

R. S. WALKER.

5.—QUERY.

Who was Mother Goose?

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Should vice or indolence desire
The garden of your soul to hire,
No parley hold; reject the suit,
Nor let one seed the soil pollute.

ILLI NOIS.

Answers to Puzzles of March 5.

1.—Joachim Murat.

2.—Begin at lower left hand column and read diagonally up and down: "Austerlitz, Russia, Ferrara, Tolentino and Berg.

3.—Words forming acrostic: Corn, Asia, Reap, Otto, Iull, Isle, Nero, even. Primals, Caroline. Finals, Napoleon.

4.—Queries: The 18th Brumaire; the Council of 500.

1. Brumaire (Latin, bruma, winter), a division of the year in the republican calendar of France. It includes the time from October 22 to November 20. The celebrated 18th Brumaire, which witnesses the overthrow of the Directory and the establishment of the sway of Napoleon, corresponds with November 9, 1799, of the Gregorian calendar.

2. On the death of Robespierre, in 1794, a new government was formed composed of a legislative body divided into two councils—the Council of Five Hundred, whose function was to propose laws; and the Council of the Ancients, whose function was to pass them. The executive power was entrusted to five members chosen from both sections, and who sat at the Luxembourg. Their names were Lepeaux, Letourneur, Rewbel, Barras and Carnot. These five constituted the famous Directory.

A Brilliant Novelist.

—Courtesy of the Harpers.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward, who has achieved in Lady Rose's Daughter the crowning success of her career, is one of the most brilliant novelists of our time. Mrs. Ward was born in Hobart, Tasmania, on June 11, 1851. She is a granddaughter of the famous Dr. Arnold of Rugby, and a niece of Matthew Arnold. She resides with her husband, a distinguished scholar and critic, in their beautiful English home, Stocks House, Tring. She was reared in an atmosphere of academic culture and much of her earliest literary work consisted of learned translations. The charm of many of her novels has been somewhat dimmed by the purely intellectual cast of the writer's mind. But in Lady Rose's Daughter the merely intellectual is subservient to the passionately dramatic element, and in the heroine, Julie Le Breton, Mrs. Ward has created a character of vivid human fascination.

The Merry Go-Rounds

The entire space allotted to the M. G. R.'s is this week devoted to the closing chapter of the serial story. First, because it was thought best to finish it at one reading and not harrow up your feelings by asking you to wait another week in suspense, and secondly, because Miss Prudence is certain that your surprise at "John, Jr.'s" peculiar views of what was necessary for the "ever after" happiness of the characters in the story will prevent you from caring to read anything else until you have somewhat recovered.

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE NEVER RUNS SMOOTH.

CHAPTER VI.

By "John, Jr."

Jessie turned from the phone, laughing gaily.

"Jack," she said, "Ella seems anxious to pay me a call this evening, and, of course, she cannot come alone. Will you walk over there and bring her back with you?"

Jack's face flushed at once. "She would hardly care to be escorted by a 'clodhopper,'" he replied.

"Then there is a good opportunity to prove that you are not one," coaxed the girl.

Jack looked at her very thoughtfully for a moment, then bowed gravely, took his hat and left the house.

The moon was just lifting its smiling face above the Eastern hills, but Jack paid little heed to the increasing beauty of the night as he walked toward the home of Jessie's friend. He was thinking of the girl whose careless words had so stung him but the day before, and for whom he was now expected to play the gallant.

He recalled the many times they had met in the past as casual acquaintances, when he would have been most grateful for a friendly word or smile from this cultured young woman, for the natural refinement of his nature caused him to long for the companionship of kindred minds. But the youthful teacher, engrossed with her work and her own high ambitions, had seen in him only another of the many country youths who seemed to stare at her from every street corner and had taken but scant notice of his quietly-courteous manner.

He had been disappointed by her evident coldness, but Jessie's friendly bearing had caused him to forget the haughty girl, until the occurrence of yesterday afternoon brought it all back to his mind in a most unpleasant fashion. He still felt astonished and wounded by the words Ella had spoken and he shrank from the thought of meeting her again so soon after the events of that hour, for he could not feel sure as to the sort of greeting he would receive.

Miss Mason was visibly embarrassed when Jack, declining to be seated, told her that Miss Osgood had sent for her; but she expressed her appreciation of his kindness and said that she was ready to start at once. They left the house immediately, and Jack suggested that they take the river path—which was longer, but less rough than the road by which he had come to the Mason home.

He talked quietly, and his manner was so easy and tactful that his companion forgot her constraint and found herself listening to his words in pleased surprise, and ere many moments had flown the two were chatting most agreeably.

A turn of the road brought them out on the verge of a high bluff overlooking the river, which seemed a slender band of burnished silver stretched, far below them, up and down the pretty valley, out in the east the great autumnal moon swung up across the heavens, flooding hill and dale, woodland and stream with its wondrous radiance. And through and over all breathed the night wind—fragrant and sweet and warm from its flower-kissed flight across the smiling Southland.

Jack and Miss Mason stood for a moment in silence, enraptured with the charms of the place. Finally he spoke.

"Is it not a beautiful scene?"

"I never could have believed that we have such grandeur close at hand if I had not seen it," she cried.

"Often," he said, "when the duties of the day have left me weary and heartsick I have climbed this hill and here—with sky and moon and river and wood for company—have found rest and comfort for mind and heart. They are my true friends—these art-gems of nature's gallery—and each, I feel, is speaking words of cheer and love to the soul of me:

'But whilst this muddy vesture of decay
Doth grossely close it in,
We cannot hear it?'"

He smiled as he spoke, but the girl's eyes were like the stars which—defiant yet of Luna's growing power—flashed brightly out from the western sky.

"How I have misjudged you," she murmured. "Oh, how I have misjudged you!"

"Is that the reason—" Jack stopped short, greatly embarrassed.

"That is why I was so rude and cruel yesterday afternoon," Miss Mason finished, speaking with much feeling. "It is no excuse, I confess, and I would give much if I might unsay those foolish words. If you but knew how ashamed and humiliated I feel you would understand how swiftly vengeance has overtaken me."

Jack's generous spirit filled his voice as he cried: "Oh! I am so sorry if you have been at all unhappy—do not give the matter another thought, please! I am quite willing to forget it. Indeed, I should have not minded at all had I not always felt such interest—that is—I wished to know you because—because—well, you are different, you know!"

Jack had taken both her hands in his own in his impetuousness, and her touch caused his tongue to stumble strangely.

"I have been blind," the girl said, and the softness of her voice was good to hear. "I fear you have not missed a great deal in not knowing one so foolish as I have shown myself to be—but if you will let me be your friend now I shall be so glad and proud."

"How strange that we should come to understand each other now," mused Jack, "just as I am leaving."

"Leaving!" repeated Ella, and she drew her hands away.

"Yes," he answered, "in two hours I must take the train for the West—it is an important business matter, and I may not be able to return for a long time. Perhaps we shall never meet again."

Ella made no reply, but turned away and seated herself upon the trunk of a fallen tree that lay just beside the path. Jack stepped nearer the edge of the bluff, and his gaze wandered out across the valley. Presently he turned slightly toward his companion, and, looking back at her for one brief moment, began to sing:

"When other lips and other hearts
Their tales of love shall tell,
In language whose excess imparts
The power they feel so well."

Never before had Ella heard his voice in song, and as she listened now she felt herself possessed by a strange, new joy—and pain. Tears filled her eyes, and her heart-throbs seemed to swell in perfect time with the melody:

"Then you'll remember me,
Then you'll remember me!"

Slowly and tenderly the last notes died away, and the singer, silent and sad, seemed awaiting the voice of the girl. She stretched her hands to him, and the love which had thrilled her heart was in her words.

"Jack!" she cried, "Dear Heart of mine—you will not leave—"

But Jack was kneeling beside her—her little hands again in his—her tears falling on his upturned face.

"You have saved me from a life-time's sorrow," she sobbed.

"I have saved myself, as well," he answered, and he kissed her.

Hour after hour had Jessie awaited the return of Jack with her friend, until wonder gave place to impatience, and impatience to something intermingled with tears. When at last steps sounded at the door, it was with flashing eyes that she responded to the knock.

"How is Mr. Arnold?" asked a woman's voice out of the darkness.

Jessie's heart fell, for it was the wife of the village pastor who stood without; but she replied that the injured man was resting well and would be recovered in a few weeks, it was hoped.

"We were preparing to come over immediately after learning of the accident," said the caller, declining to enter the house, "but were prevented from doing so by the arrival of a young pair anxious to wed—and of course husband was glad to accommodate them." The speaker laughed good-naturedly.

"A wedding—so late at night? Who were they?" asked Jessie in surprise.

"Mr. Crosby and Miss Mason," explained the other. "It seems that the young man was summoned hastily to El Reno—or some equally barbarian place—and the lovers could not bear the thought of separation. We drove with them to the train—but I must be going, for husband is waiting at the gate. Call upon us for any assistance you need, dear," and the woman flitted away.

Jessie closed the door, then sank in a sad little heap beside the wall.

Jack married—her lover married—and to Ella! She could not believe it—yet in her heart she knew that it was true. Was it but tonight she had been so happy—or had years intervened since last she had heard Jack's voice in her ears?

A stir from the next room aroused her. It was Mr. Arnold, still awake and watching for Ella's coming.

"He cannot be told yet," she whispered. "I must help him—I must try to—to comfort him!"

She struggled to her feet and walked slowly toward the half-open door.

(The End.)

Banner Puzzlers

For February.

New Work—Hawkeye.
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in 1639 and was the first of the eminent scholars of New England who were born on this continent. He was a student at Harvard in his thirteenth year, a graduate at seventeen. He preached in England for three years; returning to America, he accepted the pastorate of the North church in Boston. For sixteen years he held the presidency of Harvard college. For more than fifty years he was the most prolific of American authors. He died in 1723.

METTA.

2.—NUMERICAL NARRATIVE.

He laid down the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and I asked him 1, 2-3, 4, 1 me 3, 4, 2, 5-8 conversation on the 10, 11, 8, 8 by the timber company; but he said 1, 2-5, 6 that would be suicidal, for I talked 1, 2-9-7, 9, 10-8, 9, 10 for talk himself. Then he 3, 4, 5 me 1, 2-9-7, 8, 9, 10, 11 covered with 7, 8, 6, 2, 10 in the police court, and I, 2, 3, 5 me it was 9-7, 9, 10-10, 11, 4, 5, which made me 1, 2, 6 frightened 1, 2 talk any more.

DIXIE SOUTH.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

What must be a dealer's asking and selling price of an article costing $7.20, in order that he may fall 20% from his asking price, allow 10% for delayed payments and still make 20%?

W. C. MOLLETT.

4.—TRIANGLE.

X
X X X
X X X X X
X X X X
X X X
X X
X

How to Paint a House Cheap

And Have it Guaranteed to Look Better, Wear Longer and Cost Less Than the Best White Lead Paints.

Never Fades, Cracks, Chalks, Peels or Blisters and is Not Affected by Gases. Fifty Sample Colors and Illustrated Booklet Prepaid to Any Address Absolutely Free.

The cost of painting the house and barn, outbuildings and fences is a heavy burden. Cheap paints soon fade, peel or scrape off and white lead and oil costs so much and has to be replaced so often that it is a constant expense to keep the bright, clean appearance so desirable in the cozy cottage home or the elegant mansion. The following are a few of the large users of Carrara Paint:

Pennsylvania R. R. Co.; Pullman Palace Car Co.; Chicago Telephone Co.; Central Union Telephone Co.; Field Museum, Chicago; Kenwood Club, Chicago; Cincinnati Southern; C. & E. I. R. R. Co.; Denver & Rio Grande R. R.; Wellington Hotel, Chicago.

Carrara is used because it lasts longer, never fades, never cracks, never blisters, never peels, covers more surface than the highest priced paints and costs less than the cheap mixed paints that injure instead of protect. There is but one Carrara. It is made by the Carrara Paint Agency, General Offices, 788 Carrara Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, and anyone having a house to paint should send for 50 free sample colors and our handsome booklet, showing many buildings reproduced in all the colors just as they are painted from lots great paint that has stood the most rigid tests for 25 years and, bear in mind, that it is the only paint ever manufactured that is backed by a positive guarantee in every case. Distributing depots in all principal cities. Write to-day and save half your paint bills in the future.

The Waldorf-Astoria, New York, One of the Most Magnificent Hotels in the World, Has Used Tons and Tons of the World-Famous Carrara Paint.

30 YEARS SELLING DIRECT

Large Catalogue FREE Send for it.

We are the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling to consumers exclusively.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

but ship anywhere for examination, guaranteeing safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied. We make 100 styles of vehicles and 60 styles of harness. Visitors are always welcome at our Factory.

No. 644—Top Buggy; with 1 in. Kelly Rubber Tires, $52.50. As good as sells for $35 more.

No. 337—Surrey. Price $78. As good as sells for $30 more.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG., CO. Elkhart, Ind.

SAFE INVESTMENTS

$500 $1000

DEERE & CO., OF MOLINE,

(Established 1847.)

To provide for the unparalleled increase of their business, have sold us their entire issue of bonds, pledging as security, all of their assets, worth five times the issue.

We are selling these bonds at par to net the investor 5 %

When you, or your father before you, wanted a good, reliable plow, you bought a "Deere."

If you want a good, reliable bond for $500 or $1000 buy a "Deere."

Delivered at your bank if desired.

Send for circular to

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

240 NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

OR

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO.

JUSTICE DAY IS SAFE

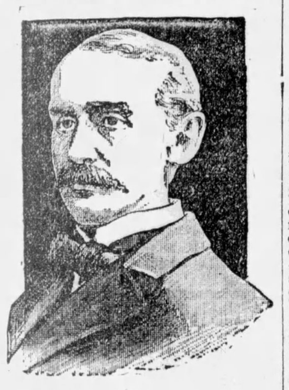
Dangerous Stage of His Illness Has Been Passed.

Washington, March 17.—Dr. Hardin, after his morning visit to Justice Day, issued the following bulletin:

"Justice Day slept well last night and is doing well this morning. He has passed the critical stage of the disease and convalescence has apparently begun."

Washington, March 12.—The condition of Justice Day, of the United States supreme court, who has been ill for several days with grip, is said to be critical. His temperature is 104.

The Associated Press is informed by a member of the family of Justice Day, that he is suffering from a severe attack of grip. His condition, it is admitted, is serious. Mrs. Day and two sons arrived here yesterday. Two other sons are away at college, and, it is stated, will not be sent for unless their father's condition becomes worse.



JUSTICE W. R. DAY.

Justice Day was suffering from a slight cold when he left Canton for this city to take the oath as a member of the supreme court. The bad weather of the past week aggravated this cold into a severe attack of grip. His physician denies that there are yet evidence of pneumonia. Admiral Dewey was among the many friends who called today to inquire about Justice Day's condition.

THE CUBAN TREATY.

Washington, March 12.—The Senate committee on foreign relations today authorized a favorable report on the Cuban reciprocity treaty with an amendment similar to that recommended in connection with other reciprocity treaties, providing that the treaty shall not take effect until approved by the House of Representatives as well as by the Senate.

The treaty was ratified yesterday by the Cuban senate.

Venezuela govertrment troops atttack and defeat the rebels at Carupano, recapturing the city.

Weak Men Cured Free

Send Name and Address To-Day. You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and

Health, Strength and Vigor For Men.

vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send you the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.

VOTE ON CANAL TREATY

Final Action by the Senate on the Compact.

Washington, March 17.—The senate met at 11 o'clock today and went into executive session as soon as the journal was read and approved, to consider the Panama canal treaty, final vote on which was expected today.

Shortly after the doors were closed, Mr. Money offered a substitute for the fourth article of the treaty, which disavows any intention on the part of the United States to increase is territory at the expense of South or Central America. This is one of the two amendments on which the Democrats have agreed to act as a unit.

The amendment was supported by Senators Bacon, Teller, Daniel, Morgan, Bailey and others. Senators Spooner and Hoar opposed it.

At 3 o'clock the vote was taken on the Money amendment and it was defeated by a party vote.

PANAMA COMMISSION.

Washington, March 12.—It is said on excellent authority that former Senator Harris, of Kansas, will be one of the Democratic members of the Panama commission, ex-Gov. Sayres of Texas being the other. Mr. Harris has received the indorsement of the entire Kansas delegation in congress, although all are Republicans. He has been the second man on the committee on interoceanic canals for several years, and everybody concedes his wide knowledge of the subject of canal construction, he having been a civil engineer before being elected to the senate. Mr. Harris will not be appointed until after the Colombian treaty has been ratified by both governments and payment of the $40,000,000 to the Panama Canal company for its property and franchises has been made. It is not President Roosevelt's intention to name the commission until these things have been consummated.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

Washington, March 13.—Secretary Hitchcock, of the Interior department, has granted authority for the acquisition of necessary property, rights of ways, etc., prior to the construction of irrigation works in five localities. These projects are: Wyoming, Sweet Water Dam; Montana, Milk River; Colorado, Gunnison Tunnel; Nevada, Truckc; Arizona, Salt River reservoir. These projects are estimated to cost $7,000,000 and will provide for the irrigation of about 600,000 acres of arid land. In addition thereto the Gray Bull reservoir project is to be taken up immediately. The construction remains subject to the feasibility of obtaining the necessary rights and the adjustment of private claims in such manner as to comply with the act approved June 17, 1902.

NORTH, CENSUS DIRECTOR

Washington, March 17.—The President has tendered the position of director of the census to S. N. D. North, formerly chief statistician of manufacturers of the census bureau, to succeed Director Merriam, resigned. Mr. North has accepted and will enter upon his duties some time in May.

ELECTRIC FRANCHISES

Granted in Manila to an American Company.

Washington, March 11.—The largest single investment of American capital in the Philippines yet made was recorded in a cablegram received at the war department yesterday from Gov. Taft. This relates to the allotment to an American of a contract for the ownership and maintenance of 35 miles of electric road in Manila and suburbs and the operation and ownership of the electric light, heat and power works. This allotment was made in conformity with an act of the Philippine commission in October last and since the issue of the advertisement at that time there has been a spirited contest between various American and foreign concerns for the contract. Gov. Taft's cablegram is as follows:

"Municipal board of Manila, advisory board and Philippine commission, acting jointly, today accepted bid of Charles M. Swift, (of Detroit) for street railway and electric light and power franchises in the city of Manila, first class fares, six cents, second class fares five cents, six tickets 24 cents. Swift represents himself, W. E. Stinghouse, Church, Kerr & Company and G. G. White & Company, New York city. Successful bidder contracted to purchase old Manila tramway. Philippine commission much gratified with transaction, as the beginning of new epoch in the Philipines in the investment of large American capital; is convinced franchise beneficial to both people and investors."

President Not Rich Enough.

Washington, March 13.—President Roosevelt says that he is not rich enough to be eligible to send his sons to an aristocratic school in Strasburg, Germany, which is attended only by sons of rich Americans. The head of the school, Professor David K. Goss, formerly of Indiana, had made the trip from Germany purposely to ask the President if he would not care to send one of his sons to the school. Professor Goss was introduced to the President by Senator Beveridge.

Dr. Bowen Chosen.

Washington, March 16.—The post of consul general at Guayaquil has been tendered to Dr. William Shaw Bowen, of New York, a newspaper and magazine writer. He had been selected to take the place of consul at Valencia, but the post at Guayaquil is worth nearly $1,000 a year more. This was the place that was declined by Mr. Sawter upon his arrival there because of the fear of yellow fever.

TYNER WON'T RESIGN.

Confirmed Invalid Shows Fight in Face of Scandal.

Washington, March 17.—Gen. James N. Tyner, ex-member of congress, ex-postmaster general and at present assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, is displaying the martial spirit in refusing point blank to resign, although his resignation has been requested in a letter written by Postmaster General Payne and has been demanded orally by the President in an interview which he had with General Tyner, just previous to the newspaper publication of the scandal in the postoffice department.

General Tyner is an old soldier and he explains his actions by saying that he is not the kind of man to resign "under fire." It is learned that he had written out his résignation and was about to send it to the postmaster general when the stories about the conduct of his office got into circulation. Thereupon he determined to hold his office even in defiance of the President until the investigation is completed.

There are indications that the stories afloat are wearing on Gen. Tyner perceptibly. He has been a paralytic for nearly a year and is now so enfeebled that he cannot sit up and has taken to his bed.

Mrs. Tyner denounces as outrageous the stories that he has had any corrupt knowledge of wrong-doing in his office, but she acknowledges that things might have been transpiring of which he had no knowledge. He has not been able to write his own personal letters for eight months, although all of this time holding one of the most important offices in the public service.

The investigation of Gen. Tyner's office, which, it is expected, will prove fruitful of sensations, probably will begin at once. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, who is to do the probing, announces that the first step will be to give a hearing to T. C. Campbell, the Cincinnati lawyer, who filed charges alleging collusion between the assistant attorney general's office and Harry J. Barrett, formerly a practicing attorney at Chicago and Baltimore.

A letter which was sent out from Gen. Tyner's office to E. J. Arnold & Co., of St. Louis, a turf investment concern which some time ago went to the wall, promises to figure prominently in the investigation. Proceedings were instituted in Gen. Tyner's office with a view to barring this company from the use of the mails. The company employed Mr Barrett as its attorney. After a while a letter was written which bears Gen. Tyner's signature, saying in substance that the company had not violated the law and could not be denied the use of the mails.

This letter was made use of by numerous "get-rich-quick" concerns and unquestionably served as a bait to get many new victims.

The letter bears the initials of Daniel V. Miller, of Terre Haute, Ind., who is a fraud order clerk in Gen. Tyner's office. Miller will not talk for publication, but a close friend of his says that Gen. Tyner brought the letter to Miller already written and directed him to put his initials on it. This friend of Miller claims that, being a new man in the office, he thought he had to obey and so wrote the tell-tale initials. In the ordinary routine of the office a letter is supposed to be written by the person whose initials appear on it.

Miller has been prominent in Indiana politics for a good many years, and has many friends throughout the state. He formerly represented the Terre Haute district on the Republican state committee.

It is said that $200,000 was paid for this letter but this charge has not been confirmed. It has been known for some time among the get-rich-quick concerns as "the clean bill letter," which is based on the fact that it gives the concerns a "clean bill" to do business.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

INDIAN ETHNOLOGY.

Berkely, Cal., March 16.—An interesting report of an ethnological expedition taken through the fast disappearing Indian tribes of northern California, by scientists from the University of California has been issued. Among the objects of the expedition was the gathering of mythological and linguistic information from such tribes as the Pomos, Athapascane, Hupas, Chimarikos, Sasteans, Yuroks, Shastas and Wishosks. Word lists were secured, in many cases from the sole surviving members of an almost extinct type, and with such meagre vocabularies as these afforded an effort was made to trace relationship between the northern tribes. Several Indians have been brought to Berkely for the purpose of reproducing the languages orally so that they may finally be transcribed by the Rousselot apparatus for recording sounds.

FEARED YELLOW FEVER.

New York, March 13.—The steamer Alliance, from Colon, arrived today and among the passengers was George Sawter, who recently was appointed United States consul at Guayaquil, but immediately returned to the United States upon arriving at his post, having been alarmed by an epidemic of yellow fever. The consul was accompanied by his wife, who arrived with him today. "I was told it was sure death for my wife and myself to stay there," said Mr. Sawter. He said that when he arrived at Guayaquil the death rate due to yellow fever had been very high for a week.

Then rain set in and conditions became still more alarming. Mr. Sawter succeeded Thomas Nast, the cartoonist, who died of yellow fever at Guayaquil.

President Roosevelt yesterday sent to the senate the nomination of Mr. Sawter to be an assistant appraiser of merchandise at the port of New York.

Cortelyou's Appointments.

Washington March 13.—Secretary Cortelyou today announced the following appointments in the department of commerce and labor: Chief clerk, Frank H. Hitchcock, of Massachusetts; disbursing clerk, Wm. L. Zoleau, of Michigan.

Free to Everyone.

A Priceless Book Sent Free For the Asking.

Piles Cured Without Cutting, Danger or Detention From Work, by a Simple Home Remedy

Pyramid Pile Cure gives instant relief and never fails to cure every form of this most troublesome disease. For sale by all druggists at 50 cents a package. Thousands have been quickly cured. Ask your druggist for a package of Pyramid Pile Cure, or write for our little book which tells all about the cause and cure of piles. Write your name and address plainly on a postal card, mail to the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., and you will receive the book by return mail.

SUPERIOR MERIT.

Remarkable Curative Properties of a Remedy for Indigestion and Stomach Weakness.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, a preparation for the cure of dyspepsia and the various forms of indigestion and stomach trouble, owes its great success as a cure for these troubles to the fact that it is prepared for disease and weakness of the stomach and digestive organs only, and is not recommended or advised for any other disease.

It is not a cure-all, but for any stomach trouble it is undoubtedly the safest, most sensible remedy that can be advised with the prospect of a permanent cure. It is prepared in tablet form, pleasant to taste, composed of vegetable and fruit essences, pure pepsin and Golden Seal, every one of which act effectively in digesting the food eaten, thereby resting and invigorating the weak stomach; rest is nature's cure for any disease, but you cannot rest the stomach unless you put into it something that will do its work or assist in the digestion of food.

That is exactly what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do. One grain of the digestive principle contained in them will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs or similar wholesome foods; they will digest the food whether the stomach is in working order or not, thereby nourishing the body and resting the stomach at the same time, and rest and nourishment is nature's cure for any weakness.

In persons run down in flesh and appepetite these tablets build up the strength and increase flesh, because they digest flesh-forming food which the weak stomach cannot do; they increase the flow of gastric juice and prevent fermentation, acidity and sour watery risings.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found at all drug stores at 50 cents per package.

WESTERN FLOODS.

Still Battling With the Waters of the Mississippi.

New Orleans, La., March 17.—The river here continued stationary. The morning reading was 19.2, from which there has been practically no variations since Saturday last. The weather today is clear. The city embankments are constantly being improved and a thorough inspection of front from Southport to the barracks shows no points of danger. The news of the breaking of the levees above St. Francis and at Bougere, has caused some disappointment since the effect is likely to be a prolongation of the period of higher water here. People who have returned from the break below Point-a-la-Hatieh say the break is of little concern. The country is barren and no serious damage will be done. The Mississippi Valley railway started a patrol train today which will run between Baton Rouge and New Orleans. There is a magnificent stretch of levee between the two points which protects some of the most valuable sugar plantations in the state. Every effort is being made to hold it and men and material have been distributed along it in abundance.

Critical at Memphis.

The river situation in the Memphis district has become critical. The stage this morning is 39.4, a rise of 0.5 foot since Monday morning and 1.1 foot above the high water stage of 1898, but with a falling tendency. Unofficial reports of the breaking of levees north of Memphis have been received. These breaks if extensive, will doubtless modify the condition somewhat and the maximum stage will be slightly under forty feet.

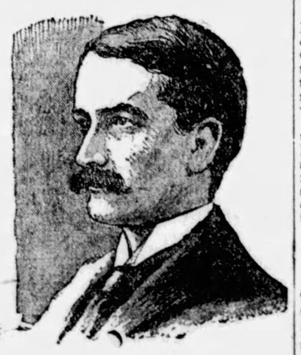
Below Helena the situation is unchanged, the stage at Vicksburg is 49 feet, a rise of 0.2 foot, while at New Orleans the river is stationary at 19.2 feet. The Louisiana tributaries continue to rise, the Shreveport gauge recording 31.9 feet this morning. The Ohio is falling except at Cairo where the decline will probably begin today.

FLOOD IN THE DESERT.

Rock Springs, Wyo., March 17.—The Red Desert is inundated for miles east of Rock Springs and the salt wells drilling station is compleely under water. Large quantities of supplies belonging to the Belgo American Drilling company, have been ruined or swept away. The water has backed up against the Union Pacific embankment to a depth of 20 feet in places. To guard against the cutting of the embankment, track walkers are kept constantly on the move over the threatened section.

TULANE'S FESTIVAL.

New Orleans, La., March 12.—Founder's day was celebrated at Tulane University today and proved to be the event of the university year. The faculty and student body in cap and gown assembled



EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

in Tulane Hall and marched in academic procession to the Tulane Theatre, where the exercises of the day were held. President Edwin A. Alderman, of the university, presided over the exercises and the oration was delivered by Edward M. Shepard, late Democratic candidate for mayor of New York city.

FAIRBANKS A CANDIDATE

Chicago, March 16.—Dispatches from the south report that Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, is a candidate for the Presidency, and is looking about for delegates from Dixie, writes the Washington correspondent of the Record-Herald. Mr. Fairbanks' friends here say he is not an open candidate for the nomination next year. He has not yet decided to make a stand, and has not yet decided to ask Indiana to present him as her favorite son. He may do so, and he may not. It all depends. It is not denied, however, by Mr. Fairbanks' friends that he is looking around in the south and elsewhere for political strength, not necessarily for use next year, but for the future. The Indiana senator has hopes of reaching the Presidency before he dies, and is quite content to await the expiration of President Roosevelt's second term, if such be the party will. There is little doubt that if Senator Fairbanks asks Indiana to present his name to next year's convention the state will respond to his wishes.

Among prominent Republicans in this city the idea is prevalent that President Roosevelt is to be nominated without opposition. There is always a chance, however, that something may occur to change the situation. If opposition to Roosevelt develops and the nomination becomes a scramble, Senator Fairbanks' plans to be in position to take the field with something like an organization behind him.

Private presentation of the play, Mary of Magdala before an invited audience is prohibited by the police of Berlin.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Pennell and His Wife Killed in Automobile Wreck.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 11.—Mrs. Arthur R. Pennell, who, with her husband, was dashed over an embankment into the Gehres quarry last evening, is still unconscious at the Sisters' hospital in this city and there is no hope of her recovery, according to attending physicians. Mrs. Pennell is suffering from a fractured skull, and probably internal injuries. She has not been able to give any account of the events which led to the death or her husband and her own injuries.

Following twelve days after the murder of Burdick the death of Pennell,

Arthur R. Pennell.

who had been mentioned in the case, has given rise to all manner of surmises today.

Pennell made arrangements to meet a friend at his home at 8 o'clock last evening and ordered dinner for 7 o'clock. A cigar man, from whom Pennell purchased a cigar just prior to his death, says that Pennell did not appear in any way excited.

With these facts at hand and no statement from Mrs. Pennell the general opinion is that the tragedy was an accident, pure and simple.

More terrible, almost, than the death of E. L. Burdick, was the tragedy which occurred last evening when Pennell, who was one of the chief figures in the investigation of the Burdick murder, was hurled headlong into eternity. Mr. Pennell was riding in his electric automobile, with Mrs. Pennell. They were on Kensington avenue near Fillmore avenue, skimming along the edge of the Gehres stone quarry, a huge rock-ribbed hole in the ground. Mr. Pennell's hat blew off. The automobile swerved, and in some inexplicable manner it leaped over the curb into the abyss below. Pennell was killed instantly, his head being crushed to an unrecognizable mass.

THE BURDICK WILL.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 13.—The will of the late Edwin L. Burdick, murdered in his home here Friday, February 27, was made public today. Burdick cuts off his wife, whom he was suing for divorce, without a cent. He leaves $2,500 to relatives and the rest of his property to his three children share and share alike. The will was made December 8, 1902. Mr. Burdick names as executors of his estate Augustus B. Kellogg, George H. Dunston and George C. Miller. He names Charles Parke and Risley Tucker, his business associates, as guardians of his three children.

The petition for the probate cites as the heirs-at-law and next of kin of Burdick: Alice H. Burdick, widow; Marion Burdick, aged 15, daughter; Carroll Lewis Burdick, aged 12, daughter; Alice Hull Burdick, aged 10, daughter.

The petition for probate gives no definite idea of the correct valuation of Burdick's estate. The petitioners estimate the value of his real property at $400, manifestly too low, and his personal property at $1,000 and upwards. Burdick, it is said, made his will without the aid of a lawyer, dictating it to his stenographer in his own office. The will is likely to be contested.

Frederick B. Hartzell, attorney for Mrs. Burdick, was asked today if there will be any objections to the will so far as he and his client are concerned.

"I can't tell yet," he said, "there may be."

Objections were filed in behalf of Mrs. Burdick and by F. B. Hartzell, in behalf of the infants, as their special guardian. Counsel for the executors, said he thought some one should be appointed the special guardian other than Mr. Hartzell. The court, however, declined to revoke the appointment.

The will was then admitted to probate under the stipulation of the objection of Mrs. Burdick to the clause having for the appointment of testamentary guardians for the children be determined by the surrogate at a future date. Mrs. Burdick expressed perfect satisfaction with the other sections of the will.

TO LIBERATE CHINA.

New York, March 16.—Secret agents of Chinese progress in this city have received private information from San Francisco that the crusade for liberation of China is to begin at once. America is to be the headquarters of Kang Yu Wai, the young reformer and ex-member of the Tsung L Yamen, who seeks through his society, the Bow Wong Wui (society for the protection of the emperor) to make Kwrang Hsul emperor in fact as well as name. Kang Yu Wai, it is rumored, is now on the sea bound for this country, and will establish the main office of his propaganda here, will tour the world organizing branches in the various capitals of Europe, made up of educated and influential Chinemen of the world.

Catarrh, Foul Breath.

If You Continually K'hawk and Spit and There is a Constant Dripping From the Nose into the Throat, If You Have Foul, Sickening Breath, That is Catarrh.

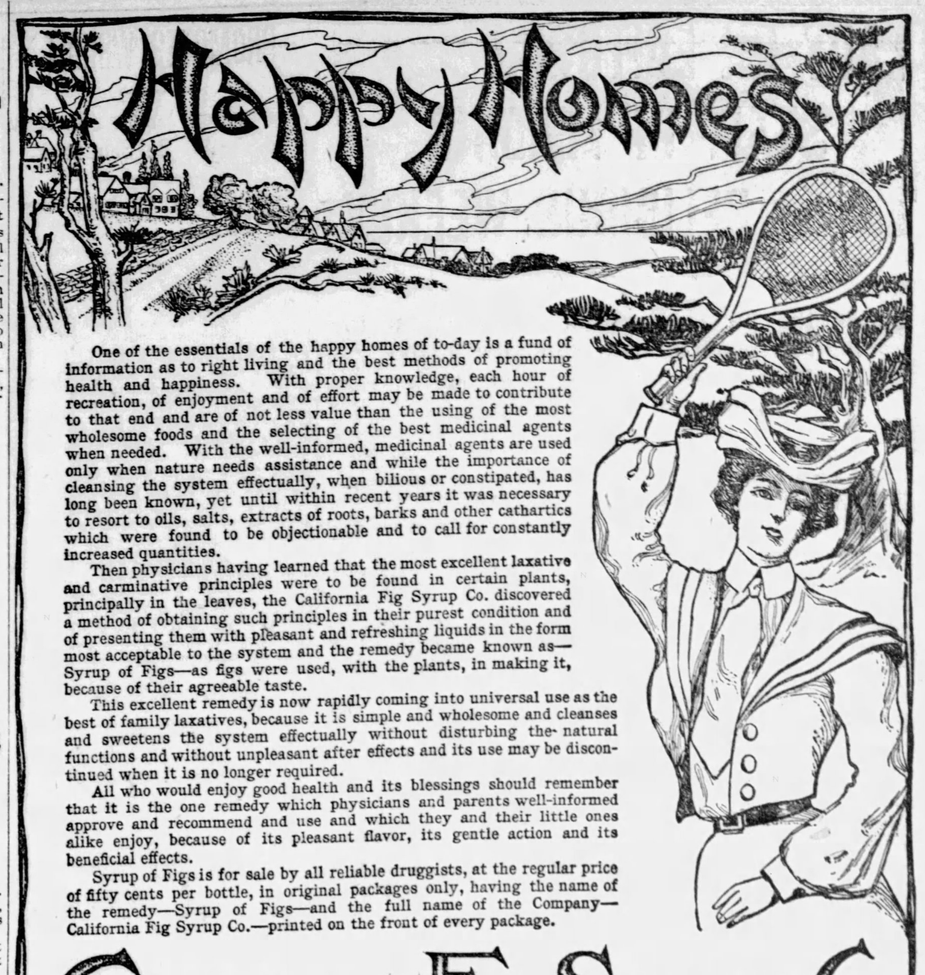
Large Trial Package Free--Quickly Cures

Any person having catarrh always has a bad breath. The sense of smell and taste are nearly always totally destroyed in time so that the person who has catarrh does not realize how loathsome their disease is. They continue their K'hawking-K'hawking and spitting and spitting about promiscuously until they are shunned by everyone, and the sight of them is enough to make a well person sick.

Gauss' Catarrh Cure gives wonderful relief, especially in those chronic cases where the mucous drops down the throat and lungs, sickening the stomach, and leads to many diseases, including consumption.

Catarrh is a deep-seated disease, and local applications, inhalations, sprays, ointments or salves will do no good. A large trial package mailed free that will convince you. Send name and address at once to C. E. Gauss, 1281 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

Happy Homes



One of the essentials of the happy homes of to-day is a fund of information as to right living and the best methods of promoting health and happiness. With proper knowledge, each hour of recreation, of enjoyment and of effort may be made to contribute to that end and are of not less value than the using of the most wholesome foods and the selecting of the best medicinal agents when needed. With the well-informed, medicinal agents are used only when nature needs assistance and while the importance of cleansing the system effectually, when bilious or constipated, has long been known, yet until within recent years it was necessary to resort to oils, salts, extracts of roots, barks and other cathartics which were found to be objectionable and to call for constantly increased quantities.

Then physicians having learned that the most excellent laxative and carminative principles were to be found in certain plants, principally in the leaves, the California Fig Syrup Co. discovered a method of obtaining such principles in their purest condition and of presenting them with pleasant and refreshing liquids in the form most acceptable to the system and the remedy became known as—Syrup of Figs—as figs were used, with the plants, in making it, because of their agreeable taste.

This excellent remedy is now rapidly coming into universal use as the best of family laxatives, because it is simple and wholesome and cleanses and sweetens the system effectually without disturbing the natural functions and without unpleasant after effects and its use may be discontinued when it is no longer required.

All who would enjoy good health and its blessings should remember that it is the one remedy which physicians and parents well-informed approve and recommend and use and which they and their little ones alike enjoy, because of its pleasant flavor, its gentle action and its beneficial effects.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all reliable druggists, at the regular price of fifty cents per bottle, in original packages only, having the name of the remedy—Syrup of Figs—and the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N. Y.

DECRIES REFORM DECREE

Krapotkin Declares Czar's Measures a Subterfuge.

London, March 17.—Prince Krapotkin, the Russian revolutionist, contributes an article to the Daily News this morning on the czar's reform decree. He declares that the decree bears internal evidence of being the work of Interior Minister Plehve and the procurator-general of the holy synod, Pobiedonostseff, and really aims at attempting to reduce to the lowest possible minimum the reforms loudly demanded by all classes of Russian society, and indefinitely postponing those which are most urgent.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, March 14.—R. G. Dun & Company's Weekly Review of Trade says:

Reports from all sections of the country promise a brisk spring and summer trade. Orders are coming forward on a large scale, and frequent requests for prompt snipment indicate that stocks are low and requirements urgent. The statement has been made repeatedly of late that traffic blockades were ended, but as a matter of fact, the relief was in every case of a local nature, and almost immediately followed by so much new business that congestion returned. At present the western shipments are fairly prompt, but freight is not coming east in a satisfactory manner.

Heavy distribution of wages makes retail trade active and collections prompt in the anthracite region, yet dealers are carrying small stocks of merchandise as a rule. Activity in building lines is so great as to occasion frequent comments, bad weather retarded retail business at some points and floods added to the disturbed condition of the cotton market. Railway earnings continue to exceed previous years' figures, roads reporting for the first week of March showing a gain of 14.1 per cent over last year and of 18.3 per cent over 1901. It is already almost certain that railway consruction will far exceed even last year's enormous figures.

Eastern producers of footwear report new business in fall shoes quiet as yet, but very heavy sample lots have been sold, and the outlook is satisfactory. Buyers are still reluctant to pay the small advance in quotations.

An erratic market for the raw material, together with unfavorable weather, brings a decrease in sales of cotton goods. Quotations are fully maintained, nevertheless, especially on forward deliveries. Only a fair demand is reported for men's wear woolens and worsteds and in some instances sellers report more cancellations than new business.

Failures this week numbered 239 in the United States against 232 last year, and 22 in Canada against 34 a year ago.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, March 17.—Close.—Again today, the prices from abroad came relatively firm, and imparted a good tone to the opening prices in the wheat market. The volume of trade during the early hours of the session was moderate but in spite of the weakness in corn the values held steady, and there was evidently some good support. The receipts were lighter than a year ago, and another factor which contributed to the improved feeling was the decrease of 4,282,000 in the world's available supply. The weather conditions are ideal for winter wheat. There is a general rise in temperatures, with rains over the middle west and on the Pacific coast. The forecast indicates more precipitation. Primary receipts of wheat, 453,000 bu.; last week, 513,000; last year, 480,000; shipments, 234,000 bu.; last week, 164,000; last year 149,000. Broomhall's summary of European crop conditions shows that the only exceptions to a favorable outlook are Bulgaria and Germany, where the conditions are not satisfactory. The exporters got busy today for the first time in a long period and 40 loads were reported for export. This had the effect of stiffening wheat prices and rallied the market from the low point of the day unmarket from the low point of the day unmarket from the low point of the day unmarket

LADY ON EDITORIAL STAFF OF LEADING RELIGIOUS WEEKLY

Sends the Following Grand Testimonial to the Merits of Cuticura Remedies in the Treatment of Humours of the Blood, Skin and Scalp.

"I wish to give my testimony to the efficiency of the Cuticura Remedies in what seems to me two somewhat remarkable cases. I had a number of skin tumours—small ones—on my arms which had never given me serious trouble; but about two years ago one came on my throat. At first it was only about as large as a pinhead, but, as it was in a position where my collar, if not just right, would irritate it, it soon became very sensitive and began to grow rapidly. Last spring it was as large, if not larger, than a bean. A little unusual irritation of my collar started it to swelling, and in a day or two it was as large as half an orange. I was very much alarmed, and was at a loss to determine whether it was a carbuncle or a malignant tumour.

"My friends tried to persuade me to consult my physician; but dreading that he would insist on using the knife, I would not consent to go. Instead I got a small bottle of Cuticura Resolvent and a box of Cuticura Ointment. I took the former according to directions, and spread a thick layer of the Ointment on a linen cloth and placed it on the swelling. On renewing it I would bathe my neck in very warm water and Cuticura Soap. In a few days the Cuticura Ointment had drawn the swelling to a head, when it broke. Every morning it was opened with a large sterilized needle, squeezed and bathed, and fresh Ointment put on. Pus and blood, and a yellow, cheesy, tumorous matter came out. In about three or four weeks' time this treatment completely eliminated boil and tumour. The soreness that had extended down into my chest was all gone, and my neck now seems to be perfectly well.

"About five or six years ago my sister had a similar experience. She had two large lumps come under her right arm, the result of a sprain. They grew rapidly, and our physician wanted to cut them out. I would not listen to it, and she tried the Cuticura Remedies (as I did a few months ago) with magical effect. In six weeks' time the lumps had entirely disappeared, and have never returned.

"I have great faith in the Cuticura Remedies, and I believe they might be as efficacious in similar cases with other people, and thus save much suffering, and perhaps life. I have derived so much benefit from the use of them myself that I am constantly advising others to use them. Recently I recommended them to an office boy for his father, who was disabled with salt rheum. The man's feet were swollen to an enormous size, and he had not worked for six weeks. Two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment worked a perfect cure. You never saw a more grateful man in your life.

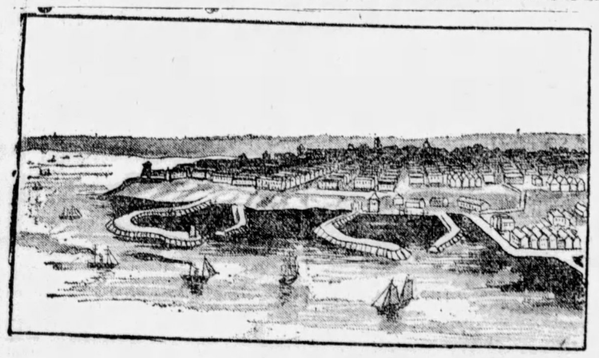
"I am very much interested in another case where I have recommended Cuticura just now. My housemaid's mother has a goitre which had reached a very dangerous point. The doctors told her that nothing could be done; that she could live only two or three weeks, and that she would die of strangulation. She was confined to her bed, and was unable to speak, when her daughter, at my suggestion, tried the effect of the Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent. Strange to say, she was very shortly relieved of the most distressing symptoms. The swelling seemed to be exteriorized, and she is now able to be around her house, and can talk as well as ever.

"It seems to me that I have pretty good grounds for believing that Cuticura Remedies will prove successful in the most distressing forms of blood and skin humours, and if you wish to use my testimonial as herein indicated, I am willing that you should do so, with the further privilege of revealing my name and address to such persons as may wish to substantiate the above statements by personal letter to me."

Chicago, Nov. 12, 1902.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the civilized world. PRICES: Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. per bottle (in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60); Cuticura Ointment, 50c. per box, and Cuticura Soap, 25c. per cake. Send for the great work, "Humours of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, and How to Cure Them." British Depot, 27-28 Charterhouse Sq., London, E.C. French Depot, 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Australian Depot, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

CZAR IS MOBILIZING AN ARMY AT ODESSA



VIEW OF RUSSIAN CITY OF ODESSA.

London, March 10.—The czar of Russia is mobilizing a large army at Odessa in preparation of the war with Turkey that is now threatening. Well-informed Russians insist that war can only be averted by a change in the attitude of the Sultan. The spot where Odessa now stands was selected in 1792 by Catherine II.

Prehistoric Ruins.

Phoenix, Ariz., March 14.—A tract of land in San Juan Valley in New Mexico, will be offered to Yale or Harvard if one of these colleges will utilize the gift in practical archaeological research. A. V. Benham, general manager of the Hyde exploring and scientific expedition, makes this statement. The lands, several thousand acres in area, are replete with ruins of prehistoric people of the Southwest and are in the vicinity of Pueblo Bonito, which yielded such rich archaeological treasures when excavated three years ago.

Heroic rescues are made by American sailors in the harbor at Havana during a squall of terrific violence.

Corruption Charged.

Kansas City, March 11.—Charges of official corruption in the police department, involving Chief John Hayes, made by Jailer Robert Todhunter, have been filed with the board of police commissioners. An investigation will follow.

Jailer Todhunter alleges that Detective Sanderson had accepted a weekly payment from a gambler who was granted immunity from arrest and that a report of this fact was filed with Chief Hayes and suppressed by that official. Charges of a similar nature are made against two other officers.

Chief Hayes flatly denies all charges made against himself and his department.

$500.00 CASH FREE

T-H-E-------

-----S-E-T

From the above words are omitted twelve letters, which are represented by twelve dashes, and if you are smart, energetic and a worker, you can correctly supply the missing letters and win some CASH. When the proper letters are supplied, the completed words will describe the picture on the left and form the correct solution. Surely CASH IS WORTH TRYING FOR, and brainy workers who are willing to give a little of their time, will try hard to correctly supply the missing letters. We Positively Guarantee to reward all who comply with our easy condition with cash. Nowadays brains and energy are winning many prizes, and we want you to try and win a reward. To start you right, we will tell you that H is the first missing letter represented by the dash, on the first line between the letters T and E. Now can you guess the other eleven letters? You have absolutely no money to pay for a guess, so do not pass by this opportunity without trying to supply them. Your right to win rests entirely with yourself, and brains and Energy will help you. When you have found the missing letters which you think are right, send them at once, and you will hear from us by return mail.

CURALINE CHEMICAL COMPANY, Dept. 248, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PROMOTER WRIGHT

Arrested on Landing in New York—Will Be Sent Back.

London, March 16.—John Flower, chairman of the shareholders' committee, which instigated the prosecution of Whitaker Wright, the director of the London & Globe Finance corporation, who was arrested yesterday on his arrival at New York from France, says:

"I see Wright is quoted as saying he had a powerful protector in an exalted quarter. That statement is not new to us. It is the keynote of the whole case. Prior to the failure of the London & Globe certain persons maintain Wright had in his possession letters from leading members of the English royal family showing they were mixed up in his transactions. We have no documentary proof of this. Wright himself is the only man in the world who could prove it. If he has such letters they ought now to be in the possession of the New York police, as we suppose they searched his effects, and Wright is not likely to let such a powerful weapon of defense out of his personal keeping. Within a few weeks the chief issue in the Wright case will be the question of the complicity or otherwise of the most exalted persons in the empire in Wright's financial and other schemes. We do not anticipate any difficulty in obtaining his extradition but if what Wright's friends maintain turns out to be true, his genuine prosecution will become an extremely delicate matter. We believe, however, that the lawyers at present engaged will sift the matter to the bottom regardless of any considerations."

The financial crash of the companies floated by Whitaker Wright came in December, 1900. There were eleven of these, including the parent company, entitled the London and Globe Finance Corporation, with a total capitalization of $60,675,000. Wright was the managing director.

Few millionaires lived in the same princely style as Whitaker Wright. In Park Lane, London, he had a miniature palace, in the dressing room of which was a copy of the famous Cabinet du Roi of Louis XV. It took three years to complete and cost many thousands of pounds. At Goldaming he owned a country seat, in beautifying which 600 workmen were engaged. It contains costly fountains and statuary brought from Italy. Wright's stables almost cost a small fortune. They have upholstered oak and leather settees and polished gun metal fittings, while valuable paintings and bas-reliefs adorn the stalls. His private yacht was fitted up with similar luxuriousness, and at one time he was credited with the intention of constructing a yacht to race Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock.

Much American money was lost in the failure of the Wright companies. There was a great outcry against the attitude of the authorities in not prosecuting Wright and his fellows and at last a petition circulated on the London stock exchange, signed by many influential men demanding the prosecution of Wright, as it was considered that the credit of the city and the London stock exchange demanded a thorough examination.

A fund of $25,000 was raised to initiate the prosecution of Wright. Arnold White, the author, at a meeting, said that the reason why the prosecution was not undertaken by the government was that the directors of the London and Globe Finance corporation were sheltering themselves behind members of the royal family. He added that he understood a royal duke had invested his money in the concern and he believed that "certain hangers-on at court" were using the name of the king and others for the purpose of hiding their own nefarious deeds. Other speakers at this meeting declared that the stockholders of the London and Globe were victims of one of the most "terrible, heartless and gigantic swindles of the present age."

On March 10 action was taken against Wright. Justice Buckeley, in the chancery division of the high court of justice, made an order directing the official receiver, as liquidator of the London & Globe Finance corporation (limited), to prosecute on a criminal charge Whitaker Wright, and utilize the assets of the London & Globe to pay the costs of the prosecution.

New York, March 16.—When J. Whitaker Wright, the London promoter who is accused of being concerned in colossal frauds in connection with the organization of various financial corporations, was arrested on the arrival of the French line steamer La Loraine from Havre, by two central office detectives at the request of the London police, he was taken to police headquarters and later to the Tombs police court where he was arraigned before a magistrate and turned over to the United States authorities. He was then taken to the Ludlow street jail. With Wright on the steamship was a tall, good-looking young woman who said she was a niece of the prisoner. Her name was on the passenger list as Miss F. Browne. Wright when told that he was under arrest showed no evidence of excitement and said that he was a friend of King Edward. His principal concern was to avoid publicity.

A LUCKY HEIR.

London, March 11.—The Earl of Ellesmere on Sunday morning could be considered as only moderately wealthy, but today he is one of the richest noblemen in Great Britain. His change of fortune occurred at noon Sunday, when he came into possession of property and money amounting to millions of pounds.

This singular enrichment was the result of a strange stipulation in the will of the third and last Duke of Bridgewater that all his canal properties should be held under the Bridgewater trust and nursed one hundred years exactly from the day of his death, when they were to descend to the rightful heir.

The will is now among the nation's collection of historical manuscripts in the British museum.

The Duke of Bridgewater was the father of canals in this country. He had proposed marriage to the Duchess of Hamilton, but was refused and at once broke up his London establishment and left the city. He set to work to develop his collieries near Worsley, Manchester, and planned a canal from Liverpool to Manchester. He brought bills into parliament for extensive canals throughout South Lancashire. These were vigorously opposed, but the duke triumphed.

When he died, unmarried, March 8, 1803, he was enormously wealthy. He gave his nephew, the first Duke of Sutherland, great estates and property, but all his extensive and extremely valuable canal property developed under the Bridgewater trust, to the second son of that nephew, successively known as Lord Francis Leveson L. Gower, as Lord Francis Egerton and as first Earl of Ellesmere, but not until one hundred years had been completed.

The rightful heir who is now made so rich, Francis Charles Granville Egerton, the third Earl of Ellesmere, lives at Worsley Hall, Manchester. He has written novels, plays cricket, owns race horses, is an excellent shot, and is in his fifty-eighth year.

Another Gold Strike.

Lewiston, Idaho, March 16.—Herman Wundrau, a well-known miner, has arrived here with three horses packed with gold ore from a strike made thirty miles from Lewiston on Cave Gulch, in the Snake River country. The ore weighs about 400 pounds, and its estimated value is from $1,500 to $2,000. Wundrau also brought out gold estimated at $400, which he panned from a hatful of ore taken from the strike. The strike has caused much excitement, and has resulted in a stampede to the new district.

EVACUATION DAY.

The 127th Anniversary of the Flight of the British.

Boston, March 17.—The observance of the 127th anniversary of evacuation of the town of Boston by the British, on Sunday, March 17, 1776, brought about by the activity of the Continentals in fortifying Dorchester Heights and Hocks Hill, was celebrated with unusual spirit today. The program included appropriate exercises in the public schools, speech-making and a parade, with the usual salutes, the flying of flags and the ringing of bells. As usual, the celebration centered chiefly around South Boston.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles was the guest of honor and one of the central figures in the day's festivities. The celebration began at sunrise with a salute of 21 guns. During the forenoon anniversary exercises were held in the public schools and pilgrimages to Dorchester Heights were conducted by several patriotic societies. The principal feature of the day, however, was the parade, which was held this afternoon. In honor of the anniversary, and in order that the participation in the occasion might be as general as possible, most of the stores in South Boston closed at noon, and all the schools in the city were given a half holiday.

Shortly before 2 o'clock the start of the procession from City Point, South Boston, was announced by the booming of cannon. The blue jackets from the warships Bancroft, Topeka and Nashville, which vessels had been sent here by the navy department for the celebration, formed a conspicuous division of the parade. The parade marched up Broadway, South Boston, around Dorchester Heights and back to Boston, where it passed the Common, State House and City Hall. Gen. Miles, Gov. Bates and Mayor Collins reviewed the parade, which ended at Faneuil Hall, where a luncheon was served. The celebration concludes this evening with the customary patriotic banquets and a general illumination of the South Boston district.

LIVING TOO COSTLY.

Boston, Mass., March 11.—President Henry S. Pritchett, in his annual report of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, says the cost of living in Boston is driving students away from this educational center and sending them back to the universities and colleges of the middle west to seek their education. He speaks from a good knowledge of the conditions, he says, because he has seen and felt deeply the troubles of his own students.

The average cost of a four-year course at the institute is $2,417, the president says. For men living at home it is $1,070; for easterners away from home, $2,086; for western men the average cost is $3,525. The minimum cost for men away from home last year was $1,800 and the maximum $8,000.

Earthquake Shock.

Olympia, Wash., March 14.—An unusually perceptible earthquake was felt in this city at 6:25 o'clock last night. Buildings were shaken so that the occupants ran into the streets in alarm. The principal shock was preceded by a tremor of a few seconds, and followed by a slight tremor, the entire disturbance lasting nine seconds. Slight rumblings were heard.

Two distinct shocks were felt in Seattle about 6:40 o'clock last night, and Tacoma also felt the tremors.

Whitecaps Organized.

Wynne, Ark., March 13.—Considerable excitement prevails here over an exposure of an alleged gang of whitecappers. Eleven men are under arrest, charged with being members of the gang and implicated in the killing Monday night, of J. H. Brown, of Memphis, who was here in the interest of a detective agency. For two weeks the neighborhood southwest of here has been terrorized at night and the citizens have determined to help the sheriff to maintain order.

More Fighting in China.

Victoria, B. C., March 13.—The steamer Tosa Maru, which arrived last night, brought news of further engagements between the Chinese government forces and the Kwang Si rebels, in which the imperial troops were defeated with loss, some high officials being among the slain. The government of Hu Nan has stated to the Chinese government to the effect that the rebellion has reached a most dangerous state and he requests the government to mobilize troops in other provinces as a precaution against emergencies.

Eight men engage in a novel encounter in France to demonstrate that duels as conducted at present are harmless.

Catarrh, Foul Breath.

If You Continually K'hawk and Spit and There is a Constant Dripping From the Nose Into the Throat, If You Have Foul, Sickening Breath, That is Catarrh.

Large Trial Package Free-Quickly Cures.

Any person having catarrh always has a bad breath. The sense of smell and taste are nearly always totally destroyed in time so that the person who has catarrh does not realize how loathsome their disease is. They continue their K'hawking-K'hawking and spitting and spitting about promiscuously until they are shunned by everyone, and the sight of them is enough to make a well person sick. This is not an exaggerated picture. James Atkinson, of Helena, Mont., says: "Twelve years ago I contracted what seemed to be a cold in the head. It soon proved to be a horrible form of catarrh. I tried cough cures, catarrh snuffs, inhalers and all sorts of remedies, and one celebrated specialist treated me over a year without relief. I gave up in despair. The dropping of mucus into my throat and the coughing and hawking in the morning, with awful pain in my ears, grew constantly worse and my breath was something awful. I dare say I used 50 catarrh remedies before I tried Gauss' Combination Catarrh Treatment. In a week I could breathe easily and naturally and I felt better than for years. Today I am entirely cured of the loathsome disease, and I owe my good health to Mr. Gauss and his wonderful combined treatment."

It gives wonderful relief, especially in those chronic cases where the mucus drops down the throat and lungs, sickening the stomach, and leads to many diseases, including consumption.

Catarrh is a deep-seated disease, and local applications, inhalations, sprays, ointments or salves will do no good. A trial package that will convince you free. Send name and address at once to C. E. Gauss, 1416 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

FRANK M. JONES, Sweet Home, Ark. Cured of Catarrh After Years of Suffering.

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It's harvest time ALL the time with the thrifty people who buy their supplies from Montgomery Ward & Co. You can reap a harvest of golden dollars RIGHT NOW by ordering your Implements, Wagons, Harness, Clothing, Groceries, Farm and Household Supplies, etc., from us that you will need this year. We save you 15 to 40 cents on every dollar's worth of goods you buy of us. And we sell you only high-grade goods that will give you long and satisfactory service.

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It will save many families more than $100 this year. Is such a harvest worth reaping? Fill out the coupon and SEND TODAY.

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SENATE EXTRA SESSION

Debate on the Panama Canal Treaty Ended Tuesday.

Washington, March 10.—Soon after the Senate met today Mr. Cullom, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, referred to the action of the committee yesterday in passing a resolution calling on the secretary of state for the copy in Spanish of the Panama canal treaty.

"I have it," said he, "and I think it proper to present it. It is the original treaty signed by the parties in Spanish."

Mr. Cullom had overlooked the fact that the Senate was in legislative session, and was proceeding to discuss the document, when Mr. Allison moved an executive session. During the last congress Mr. Cullom was very careful to see that the treaty was not to be discussed except in executive session, and he showed signs of embarrassment as he promptly acquiesced in the motion to close the doors, which was done eight minutes after convening. The other senators enjoyed the joke at the expense of the Illinois senator.

When the Senate went into executive session, Senator Morgan was not present, but he soon came in with a big roll of papers under his arm, and when the treaty was taken up, he proceeded to discuss it again, taking up and talking at length upon the failure of the copy sent to the Senate to embody the Spooner law as provided for in the preamble to the treaty.

Washington, March 11.—At the opening of the session of the Senate today Mr. Frye, the president pro tempore, called the attention of senators to the fact that under a strict interpretation of the rules only such business as properly belongs to the matters under consideration in executive session should be presented at this extra session of the Senate. Mr. Allison offered a resolution authorizing the committee on rules to re-examine the rules of the Senate with a view to limiting debate. The resolution was referred. Mr. Hoar explained the need of a manual of parliamentary law, and said he would at a later day introduce a resolution directing the committee on rules also to consider this question. The Senate, then, on motion of Mr. Cullom, at 12:10 o'clock, went into executive session, and after an address by Mr. Morgan adjourned at 3:45 o'clock.

Washington, March 12.—The open session of the senate today lasted five minutes. Mr. Kean (N. J.) reported back favorably from the committee on contingent expenses the resolution introduced yesterday by Senator Allison to authorize the committee on rules to secure the recess for the purpose of examining the rules, and it was adopted. In this connection Mr. Platt (Conn.) gave notice of a modification of the rules which he proposed.

Washington, March 14.—Immediately after the senate convened today, an executive session was ordered, and Senator Spooner began his speech in support of the Panama canal treaty, answering Senator Morgan.

posed by the terms of the treaty as it stands. A substitute for the provision of the treaty placing the defense of the canal primarily in the hands of the government of Colombia resulted in a test vote. The Democrats cast a solid vote in support of the amendment, the Republicans voting as solidly against it. The vote was 21 for the amendment to 46 against it. During the day Senator Morgan offered a number of his amendments, but none of them received more than ten or twelve votes Levi Ankeny, the new senator from Washington, was sworn in.

A GRAND RECEPTION.

St. Petersburg, March 14.—United States Ambassador McCormick yesterday gave a formal reception to the diplomatic corps and Russian official society. The office of imperial ceremonies according to custom, drew up the list of guests. Ambassadors are never allowed to suggest changes in this list or invite any one except members of their families and the staffs of their embassies. The list last night consisted of 1,800 men and 700 women, and upon all those able to attend the reception Ambassador and Mrs. McCormick must make a personal call. Such receptions are never attended by the members of the imperial family.

To comply with the requirements of this formal initiation the ambassador's house must always be large enough to accommodate 1,000 guests without counting 200 footmen for whom refreshments and places to sit down must be provided. The scale of magnificence only applies to ambassadors; no entertaining is required from ministers.

The reception commenced at 10 o'clock and lasted until past midnight. The invitations included all the leading court, civil, naval and military officials and their families; no unofficial persons, however high their rank, were invited, except Princess Cantacuzene, formerly Miss Julia Grant, and in her case it was stipulated she should not be presented, her husband being of lower rank than the occasion demanded, although his parents attended by right of rank.

After the reception Ambassador and Mrs. McCormick entertained twenty-four personal friends at supper.

PRINCESS BERNARD DEAD.

Berlin, March 13.—Princess Bernard, of Saxe-Weimar, died suddenly Wednesday near Hanover. She was seized with convulsions while driving with her husband and expired two hours later in a wayside cottage. The princess was of obscure origin and was born at Lubeck. It was for her that Bernard, second son of the late Prince Hermann, of Saxe-Weimar, renounced his name and royal rank about two years ago and received for himself and his male descendants the name and rank of Count von Crayenberg. The deceased princess was, before she married Prince Bernard, the widow of the Marquis Luchessini, an Italian. When the marquis marred her in London in 1900 she was 37 years of age, but was a graceful and accomplished woman. Owing to her variegated career the family of the marquis declined to receive his wife, whereupon he gave up his family.

NO MORE TIPS TO PORTERS

Pittsburg, March 14.—The executive officials of Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, it is reported, will adopt measures to diminish the tip-giving nuisance on their lines. It is announced that train porters will no longer be permitted to perform such acts as the turning of seats and like services for passengers in order to receive tips in return. The porters who have sent keys have been notified to return them and the yardmasters notified not to give keys to porters or to other employes except to brakemen.

The officials of the lines say that the tip-giving and tip-receiving practice is a nuisance, and a growing nuisance at that.

It is probable that the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg will, in a short time, make a corresponding move and will decrease the tip evil, which has reached great proportions. Many of the officials are in favor of making it a rule to discharge any employe who receives a tip while in the service.

A HUGE STORE.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 12.—A department store building to cost $5,000,000 is to be erected on the site of the Wanamaker store at Thirteenth and Chestnut streets. It will be of the most substantial construction and cover more ground space than any similar structure of its kind in the world. The permit for the erection of the building was granted to E. R. Graham, a representative of the firm of D. H. Burnham & Co., architects, of Chicago, whose force of 70 draughtsmen has just completed the plans and specifications in the record-breaking time of eleven days. The proposed building will be twelve stories high, with a basement and sub-basement, with frontages of 250 feet on Market and Chestnut streets and 479 feet on Thirteenth and Juniper streets.

A Wonderful Invention.

New York, March 14.—By means of an invention of Miller Reese Hutchinson, a young Alabamian, who was recently decorated by Queen Alexandra for his efforts in behalf of the deaf, three children, deaf, dumb and blind, have been enabled to hear a pianist play Sousa marches, a phonograph repeating the sounds, and the sounds of their own voices, uttering the words "mama," "papa" and "hello," in quavering, childish treble.

The experiments were made at the laboratory of Mr. Hutchinson and were witnessed by many persons.

The invention consists, primarily, of a transmitter, an ear piece and a small electric battery. By means of these instruments, sound is projected into the ear in a manner to simulate the auditory nerve.

Harrison Renominated.

Chicago, March 6.—Mayor Carter H Harrison was renominated for a fourth term in the Democratic city convention here today. The remainder of the ticket agreed on a caucus of Democratic leaders yesterday was as follows:

For city treasurer, Ernest Hummel; for city clerk, Wm. Loeffler; for city attorney John E. Owens. Just before the hour set for the opening of the convention, Loeffler declined to run and the name of J. J. Boehm was substituted.

A Bad Breath

Is proof of a foul stomach. Be clean within; secure a healthy acting stomach, regularity of the bowels, and perfect digestion by the use of Radway's Pills. These Pills will quickly put the disordered stomach and bowels in order, make the liver do its work, the tongue clean, and the breath will then become normal and therefore odorless.

Radway's Pills cure Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation. 25c per box. At Druggists or by mail. Radway & Co., 55 Elm Street, N.Y.

ARGUMENTS BEGUN IN WABASH INJUNCTION CASE

St. Louis, March 17.—Arguments were begun this morning in the United States district court before Judge Elmer B. Adams upon the motion of the defendants to dissolve the temporary injunction issued two weeks ago by Judge Adams, restraining the officials of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen from ordering a strike of the members of these organizations employed by the Wabash railway. All of the prominent officials of both labor organizations were present at the opening of court and both sides to the controversy were represented by a strong array of legal counsel.

The proceedings opened by the reading by E. J. Finney, of Cleveland, attorney for the Brotherhoods, of a number of affidavits filed by officials of the labor organization in rebuttal of affidavits filed last Saturday by the attorneys of the Wabash system.

These affidavits were made by P. H. Morrissey, grand master of the trainmen; J. J. Hanahan, grand master of the firemen, and nine others, all being either officers of or affiliated with the two labor organizations. They all stated in effect that no persuasion or argument had been used to induce the men to strike, but that on the contrary, every man had expressed his desire by a vote, which he cast independently and without dictation from any source. It was also declared that no force or coercion was contemplated in bringing about a strike of the Wabash employes. Several of the affidavits were of great length and their reading consumed much time.

CHAMBERLAIN BACK.

Colonial Secretary Splendidly Greeted in England.

London, March 14.—"Southampton welcomes home Britain's empire statesman" in huge letters surrounded and intertwined with union jacks and stars and stripes, was the motto that first greeted Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain on landing at Southampton today from South Africa.

The travelers had a magnificent greeting. The quays were elaborately decorated, the ships were dressed rainbow fashion and cheerings and blowing of whistles greeted the vessel as she arrived.

As soon as the steamer was warped to her dock Mr. Chamberlain's family went on board the Norman. They were shortly afterwards followed by the mayor and corporation of Southampton, who welcomed the travelers. The mayor's daughter then handed a bouquet to Mrs. Chamberlain and a procession was formed, with the mayor and Mrs. Chamberlain leading, and Mr. Chamberlain and the mayor's daughter coming after them, and walked through cheering crowds to the reception hall.

Mr. Chamberlain was bronzed but he looked very thin and appeared to have aged considerably. He showed evident pleasure at the heartiness of the welcome.

The party entered carriages and drove through the thronged and decorated streets to Hartley Hall, the scene of so many previous functions connected with the South African war. There an address of welcome was presented to Mr. Chamberlain, who, in the course of his reply warned the country not to overestimate the results he had actually achieved. He was hopeful and even confident that the Dutch of South Africa would hereafter loyally take their place as members of the empire to which they now belonged, but it could not be expected that the long record of vacillation and weakness which led to the war would be wiped out in the twinkling of an eye.

Subsequently Mr. Chamberlain and his party took a train for London, where a loud crowd awaited their arrival. Premier Balfour and practically the whole cabinet were present at Waterloo railroad station to meet Mr. Chamberlain. The greetings which he received were everywhere most cordial.

Mrs. Chamberlain came in for a full share of the welcome. Special cheers were given for her and in the greeting of the deputation from Birmingham, which went out to meet the Norman in the Solent, she was specially mentioned. Referring to this in the course of his reply to the Birmingham delegates, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"I thank you very much for including, as indeed you should, the name of my wife. It is indeed true that her companionship has been of the greatest assistance to me. Indeed I hardly know how I could have got through the great task I undertook but for her co-operation."

ANTHRACITE MONOPOLY.

Augusta, Me., Mar. 12.—Henry Lloyd, of the counsel for the miners before the anthracite commission, last night addressed the executive committee on federal relations, which has under consideration a resolution favoring the government ownership of the anthracite coal mines. In behalf of the resolution, Mr. Lloyd said:

"The monopoly of anthracite is now complete. Competition has failed. Regulation by the interstate commerce commission and under the anti-trust law has failed. Ownership by the people is the only remaining remedy to save the people from a recurrence of a coal famine which may come at any time. Coal will never again be cheap in this country unless the people make it so. Indications point strongly to the creation of a fuel trust, cornering both hard and soft coal, and including every branch of the business from the mines to the delivering wagons of the retailer. Under the ordinary law of equity and under the anti-trust law the people have summary remedies. The coal roads could be taken possession of by the United States government and placed in the hands of receivers by processes in use every day in the courts. They could then be operated for the benefit of all concerned and the people would be protected from exorbitant prices."

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Valparaiso, Chili, March 16.—The Heraldo published a remarkable article about the Monroe doctrine, in which it said: "South America ought to quietly notify the United States that she does not seek the Monroe doctrine's protection, but her own. She ought also to notify Europe thus:

"'We cannot decorously continue to be regarded as Turks. That is to say, we are not outside the international law practiced by the greater powers among themselves.'"

The writer ends by saying: "Paramount above everything is our duty to place ourselves in a worthy position before the world. South America ought to renounce the invisible benefits of the so-called Monroe doctrine."

The correspondent adds that since the Baltimore affair many Chilians distrust the United States more than Europe.

Beriah Wilkins' Condition.

New York, March 17.—The condition of Beriah Wilkins, owner of the Washington Post, who is ill at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel with paralysis and kidney trouble, is about the same today as yesterday. A member of Mr. Wilkins' family said if there was any change, Mr. Wilkins was a little better.

Uncle Sam says it's all right

Uncle Sam, in the person of ten of his government officials, is always in charge of every department of our distillery. During the entire process of distillation, after the whiskey is stored in barrels in our warehouses, during the seven years it remains there, from the very grain we buy to the whiskey you get, Uncle Sam is constantly on the watch. We dare not take a gallon of our own whiskey from our own warehouse unless he says it's all right. And when he does say so, that whiskey goes direct to you, with all its original strength, richness and flavor, carrying a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE of PURITY and AGE, and saving the dealers' enormous profits. That's why HAYNER WHISKEY is the best for medicinal purposes. That's why it is preferred for other uses. That's why we have over a quarter of a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it. Your money back if you're not satisfied.

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Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. or Wyo. must be on the basis of 4 Quarts for $4.00 by Express Prepaid or 20 Quarts for $16.00 by Freight Prepaid.

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